Second Series, No.10

Friday, February 20, 1959
Phalguna 1, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 20, 1959/Phalguna 1, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Compulsory Social Service

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*468 { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A K. Gopalan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Hem Raj: }

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Educational Conference has made any suggestions to introduce compulsory Social service and disciplinary training in camp life as conditions precendent to conferment of University degree,

(b) if so, the consideration given to these suggestions by Government;

(c) the main features of the scheme as finally approved; and

(d) steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government is already engaged in preparing a scheme for Compulsory National Service and the suggestions made by the All India Educational Conference would be taken into consideration before the scheme is finalised

(c) and (d) The various aspects and implications of the scheme are still under examination and no final decision has yet been taken by the Government on any of them

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether the views of the State Governments and the universities were ascertained in this matter; and, if so, may I know the names of the States which have agreed to this Plan?

Dr. K. L Shrimali: That stage has not yet arrived At the proper time consultations will be made with all the bodies concerned

Shri D. C Sharma: What are the various aspects of this problem which are now under the study of the Government—social, education and financial?

Dr. K. L Shrimali: All the aspects of the scheme, what should be the nature of the social service, what should be the nature of training imparted and how it should be worked out etc are under examination

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: What is the duration of the training in camp life as proposed by the All India Educational Conference?

Dr K L. Shrimali: I am only quoting from a report in the *Hindustan Times* where it is said that the Conference has said that the period of training should be six months

Shri Damani: According to the suggestions made, may I know whether the training will be given in the urban areas or in the rural areas, and whether the period of training would be continuous or in parts?

Dr. K. L Shrimali: The All India Educational Conference has suggested that this service should apply to both men and women up to the age of 30 and that it should be both in the urban areas and also in the rural areas

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या माननीय मन्त्री बतला सकेंगे कि कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में फैसला हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली कोशिश की जा रही है कि एक पूरी फाइनल स्कीम बन जाय और उसके बाद उसको पार्लियामेंट के सामने भी रक्खा जायगा ।

Shri A K. Gopalan May I know whether according to this scheme students will be encouraged to go to villages and undertake some kind of useful social work and also physical training?

Dr K L Shrimali That is the whole idea, that during this period students should be engaged in some kind of social work and rural areas need more of this service than any other part

Elemental Sulphur

*469. **Shri S C Samanta**
Shri Subodh Hansda.

Will the Minister for **Steel Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) what progress has been made in the manufacture of elemental sulphur in Bihar,

(b) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines have ascertained the extent of pyrite deposits, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Preliminary tests carried out on a sample of pyrites despatched to Norway by the National Industrial Development Corporation have proved satisfactory A team of experts has been proposed to examine the deposits from all aspects of the process in view and arrange for tests on pilot plant scale before rendering a complete project report

(b) The Indian Bureau of Mines have proved till date a quantity of over 5 million tons which is more than the required minimum

(c) Does not arise

Shri S C Samanta. Is it not a fact that the Norwegian expert was to come and give his report on the pyrites deposits in India, if so, may I know what has happened?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha. Yes, Sir, there is a proposal that a geologist's party from Norway will come here

Shri S C Samanta May I know the average amount of elemental sulphur that is being imported at present?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya) I am afraid, Sir it is not possible for me just now to specify the quantity of free sulphur imported

Shri Subodh Hansda Are these pyrites deposits available only in Bihar or are they available in any other State?

Shri K D Malaviya The pyrites deposits in Amjaur only have so far been investigated and detailed prospecting carried out There are reports of pyrites deposits in other parts of the country also

श्री पद्म देव मालूम हुआ है कि शिमला में पाइराइट्स की एक खान दौराने जंग खोदी जा रही थी और फायदा भी उठाया जा रहा था, तो क्या उस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का कोई अन्वेषण किया गया है और इससे फायदा उठाने का कोई बन्दोबस्त किया गया है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैं ने अभी कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कई जगहों से पाई-राइट्स होने का पता तो चला है लेकिन इसी जगह पर अन्वेषण किया गया है और जैसे जैसे हमें जरूरत होती है हम पता लगाते चलते हैं। इसमें पैसा अधिक लगता है इसलिये थोडा थोडा करके काम करना होता है।

Shri V. P Nayar: May I know whether the Indian Bureau of Mines have conducted a detailed and systematic investigation of the pyrites deposits in Wynad, Malabar, which extend to an area of 500 square miles?

Shri K D. Malaviya: No, Sir The Indian Bureau of Mines have not yet undertaken any other detailed prospecting of pyrites deposits except those in Amjaur about which I have already stated

Shri Bose. May I know whether the pyrites available from different parts of India have been analysed properly and the percentage of sulphur available in them worked out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some preliminary survey has been done including analysis of pyrites available from various parts of the country

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. Is it a fact that about five tons of sulphur is being wasted every day as waste gas coming out of the Copper Corporation of India works at Gatsila; if so, may I know what steps Government are taking to see that this amount of sulphur is not wasted every day?

Shri K. D Malaviya: Some sulphur might be wasted in the copper exploitation area in Bihar, but there are many other questions which have to be examined before finally coming to the conclusion that this sulphur which comes out while extracting copper can really be economically exploited

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that five tons are wasted?

Shri K. D Malaviya: I am not aware of the figure of five tons just now.

Study of Mining Projects by Polish Experts

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*470. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S C Samanta:** / **Shri R. C Majhi:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Polish Experts has visited India to study the various Mining Projects in India that are proposed to be undertaken by the Government,

(b) if so, when did they come and how long they stayed in India,

(c) whether they have submitted any report to the Government, and

(d) if so, the main observations and recommendations in their report?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there was any proposal to invite the Polish experts to study our mining projects?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The situation is something like this There was an offer from the Polish Government to help us in the assessment of the copper areas of Khetri and some other areas We have sent some specimens for their preliminary examination. There is no question yet of inviting some Polish experts to advise us on this matter

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know internally who are doing things at present?

Shri K D. Malaviya: Internally?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know, apart from the Polish experts, internally who are doing things at present.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Indian Bureau of Mines have carried out a very systematic and detailed investigation of copper pyrites in this area, and we are also preparing a project report.

Oil Survey in Punjab

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*471. {Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: / Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the exploration of oil and gas in Janauri and Bathula in Punjab;

(b) whether it has been found commercially feasible to exploit the oil in these areas; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) One deep well is being drilled at Bathula near Hoshiarpur The present depth of this well is 3439 metres In the Janauri Hills region, the presence of a large anticlinal structure has been known for many years. One seismic party is, at present, operating in this region If satisfactory results are obtained, a deep test well may be drilled on this structure

I wish to take this opportunity of saying that the figure of 3939 metres, occurring in the reply to Unstarred question No. 181 (answered on 12-2-1959) due to a typographical error—may be read as 3439 metres

(b) It is too early to say

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is the boring to be limited to this area alone or is it to be extended?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It all depends upon the results that we obtain after the production tests of the Hoshiarpur well and some further investigation in neighbouring areas.

Shri Bose: May I know whether some traces of oil and gas have been found in Jammu area also and whether that area is geologically connected with the Jawalamukhi area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some traces of oil and gas have been reported and indicated in some Jammu areas but it has no connection with Jawalamukhi.

Bangalore Airport

*472. **Shri N. Keshava:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for development of the airport of Bangalore has been taken up; and

(b) if so, whether that would enable the Jet aircrafts to operate at this airport?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

Shri Keshava: Is it not a fact that in spite of the fact that this aerodrome is being used by several airways, military as well as by HAL, no attention is being paid to the construction of a suitable building to house the aerodrome? May we know if there is any proposal for the construction of a suitable building?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): This airport belongs to and is largely used by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited. If facilities are required for civil aviation, that is a matter for the Civil Aviation Department. I understand when the runway is extended and when it comes through they propose to put up a terminal building.

Central Zonal Council

*673. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Central Zonal Council at its third meeting to look into the question of formation of a common Police Reserve Force for the zone has submitted its report;

(b) if so, nature of the recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its final report.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are the precise reasons because of which it is found necessary to form a common police force for the Central Zone?

Shri G. B. Pant: Will you please repeat your question?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the special considerations for organising a common police force for the Central Zone.

Shri G. B. Pant: The common police reserve force would result in greater efficiency and less expenditure for if two or more States have a common force which can be of help to them in emergencies, they will not have, to that extent, to maintain an equivalent force in their own respective States.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is a fact that some difficulties are being experienced in forming a common reserve force in the Central Zone? Is it because of that that the Committee has not been able to finalise its report?

Shri G. B. Pant: Obviously, there must be certain questions which deserve further attention. That is why no finality has yet been reached.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Law and order being purely a State subject, would it be legally proper to have a common force of three or four States?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, if three or four States agree it will be equally desirable.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने जोन्स ने इसको एप्रो किया है, और १४ स्टेटस में से how many States have agreed to join?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त. जहां तक मेरा खयाल है, ईस्टर्न जोन की स्टेट्स ने तै कर लिया है कि कामन रिजर्व फोर्स होनी चाहिये। इसमें सारी चार या पांच स्टेटस हैं। सदर्न स्टेट्स, तमिल नाड, आन्ध्र और मैसूर ने तै कर लिया है कि उनकी कामन रिजर्व फोर्स होनी चाहिये। और जहां तक मेरा खयाल है कि इस प्रिंसिपल को नरदर्न जोन ने भी मान लिया है कि कामन रिजर्व फोर्स होनी चाहिये। सेन्ट्रल के बारे में गौर हो रहा है। और जो वैस्टर्न जोन है उसमें गुजाइश नहीं रही क्योंकि वह जोन दो स्टेट्स का है, बम्बई और कर्नाटक का, और कर्नाटक मद्रास और आन्ध्र के साथ कामन रिजर्व फोर्स रखना चाहता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: सुना है कि केरल स्टेट ने ज्वाइन करने से इन्कार कर दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने इसका कोई विशेष कारण दिया है कि क्यों ज्वाइन नहीं होना चाहते ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त: कारण तो उनके लिये होगा ही तभी तो उन्होंने ज्वाइन नहीं किया।

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the expenditure to maintain a common police force will be less than that of calling the military whenever there is an emergency?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know if it has much to do with the military, but the expenditure will be less in the

States will be able to fall back upon a common reserve force in case of an emergency whenever there is trouble in one of the States which is a party to the common reserve force.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether this formation of a common police force is a step only in integrating different States which are contiguous to each other?

Shri G. B. Pant: There is no such intention behind it, but if the States desire to join hands in other matters those proposals can be considered

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

*474 **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R C Majhi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Pandit D N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Siddiah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 478 on the 2nd December, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) whether the Government have received the comments and suggestions of the State Governments on the draft legislation for introduction of free and compulsory primary Education as recommended by the All India Council for Elementary Education,

(b) if so, the nature of their views, and

(c) progress made so far in working out details and financial implications of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir A few replies have been received

(b) The views contained in those replies are generally in support of the main provisions of the draft legislation.

(c) Preliminary estimates have been received from some States but the All-India requirement will become known only when the estimates prepared by all the State Governments and Administrations are received

Shri Ram Krishan: In the statement I find that a few replies have been received May I know the names of the States which have given their replies?

Dr. K L. Shrimali: So far the comments of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and of the Union Territory of Delhi have been received

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any State has introduced free and compulsory education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In some limited areas quite a number of States have introduced legislation

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have any idea as to which of the States have so far introduced free primary education in their States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered this question previously

Mr. Speaker: A few States have introduced free and compulsory education in some portions of the State

श्री भक्त दर्शन चूंकि यह विषय हमारे लिये संवैधानिक दृष्टिकोण से भी बड़ा आवश्यक है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली देरी नहीं हो रही है । देरी खास पैसे की है । इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि अगली तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक कम्पल्सरी फ्री एजूकेशन ६ से ११ वर्ष तक की उम्र के बच्चों के लिये हो जाये । अनुमान यह लगाया जाता है कि उसके लिये लगभग ३०० करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी । अगर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह राशि

उपलब्ध हो गयी तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस स्कीम को अधिकतर राज्यों में लागू कर दिया जायेगा ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it the intention of the Government to subsidise the States in this regard, that is, in the matter of compulsory educations?

Dr K L Shrimali: Yes, Sir

Shri S. C. Samanta. What is the intention of the Government where the percentage of money that will be required for its introduction is concerned?

Dr. K L. Shrimali: All these matters have to be determined in the Third Five Year Plan

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that at the 26th meetmg of the Central Board of Education the hon Education Minister said that financial difficulties have caused the Government to cut down the target from the age group of 6—14 to 6—11? If so, have Government examined the financial implications likely to be involved in the one great and compared it with the financial implications likely to be involved in the other target?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Second Five Year Plan gives some indication of it and after a good deal of discussion it was found that though 6—14 age group is our ultimate target it is not likely to be fulfilled in the near future Therefore the panel of the Planning Commission reduced the target and suggested that we should approach the problem more realistically The target has now been reduced to 6—11 age group That too will require a large amount of money and is likely to be fulfilled only at the end of the Third Five Year Plan

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the total number of students in the country now receiving free and compulsory primary education and the total amount of money spent so far by the Government of India on this account?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall require notice for answering this question

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बता सकेंगे कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने या दिल्ली कारपोरेशन ने कोई इस प्रकार का आग्रह किया है कि अगर उनको अनुदान दे दिया जाये तो वे १४ वर्ष तक की उम्र के बच्चों को निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा दे सकते हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली अब तक तो कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है । पर हमारी यह कोशिश है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इसको किया जाये ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन राज्य सरकारों के उत्तर आने में देर हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस अवस्था में जो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हैं उनके लिये क्यों तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और वहां यह कार्य अभी से क्यों प्रारम्भ नहीं कर दिया जाता ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली प्लान तो केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों को मिला कर ही बनते हैं ।

Election Expenses

*475 { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to reduce the expenditure on the conduct of election in future, and

(b) if so, what are the proposed measures?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K Sen): (a) and (b) The Election Commission have under consideration several measures for the reduction of expenditure from public revenues in the conduct of elections Some of these are possibility of greater utilisation of agencies like Gram Panchayats in rural areas, the printing of the

electoral rolls by some cheaper, process of multigraphing, reduction of expenditure in the setting up of the polling stations, reduction in the number of persons employed actually for the conduct of the elections and reduction in the cost of transport of personnel and material

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know what is the expenditure incurred by the Government on the conduct of the last elections and what is the saving in expenditure that is expected as a result of the proposed measure?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): At the first election, the expenditure was Rs. 10,45,47,099 which worked out to 4.88 annas per voter. In the second general election, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,90,21,786 which worked out to 2.4 annas per voter. There is expected to be some saving in the next election How much it would be, it is difficult for me to say

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the new marking system will result in any increase of expenditure in the conduct of elections?

Shri Hajarnavis: No It is not expected that it would add to the expenditure.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether there is any proposal to reduce the period within which general elections should be conducted throughout the country?

Shri Hajarnavis: That hardly arises out of this question

Mr. Speaker: This relates to election expenses.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister said that they will utilise the services of Gram Panchayats. In what way are they going to utilise the Gram Panchayats for elections?

Shri Hajarnavis: Personnel of the Gram Panchayats and probably the houses or buildings of Gram Panchayats.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Personnel means, they have no paid employees, for, Gram Panchayats are run by elected bodies, and not all over the country. Have the Government bestowed any thought about it before announcing it in the House?

Shri Hajarnavis: This is one of the matters which the Election Commission will take into consideration. These are proposals which the Election Commission will examine.

Teacher-pupil Ratio

*476. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the decision of the Government of India in the matter of teacher-pupil ratio for primary, secondary and higher secondary education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Ministry is of the view that for primary, secondary and higher secondary education the number of students per teacher should not exceed 40

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know, at present, what is the ratio generally in the country in the schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: According to the 1956-57 statistics, the average number of pupils per teacher in the country is as follows

Primary schools	34
Middle schools	26
High schools	25

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that there is the shift system on account of the shortage of teachers in some of the States for the first four standards of the primary schools and whether that ratio has been taken into consideration?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware whether in primary schools there is shift system. But, it is true that we have suggested to the State Governments that for some time to come, they may have shift systems in order that the buildings may be utilised and sometimes the staff may also be utilised.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Education

Minister has been drawn to a statement made by the Prime Minister to the effect that we do not want more teachers, we want better teachers, and if so, whether the Government have examined how this proposal of the Prime Minister is going to affect the teacher-pupil ratio in the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware of that statement. But, I think we want more teachers and better teachers if we have to extend our education and improve its quality.

Mr. Speaker: The one does not stand in the way of the other.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that in several States at present, the ratio of pupils to teachers is of the order or 50 or 60 in the secondary schools and whether any instructions have been sent to reduce this ratio?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have sent instructions to the State Governments. We can only advise the State Governments The decisions have to be taken by the State Governments themselves.

Korba Coalfields

*677. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal raised from the Korba coalfields during 1958;

(b) the total amount spent on these coalfields upto the end of 1958; and

(c) whether the target of 4 million tons per annum set for this coalfield is likely to be achieved by the end of Second Plan period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 64,333 tons.

(b) 183 lakhs.

(c) The present arrangements are to reach a target of 1.6 million tons per annum by the end of the current plan period and to raise another 2.5 million tons per annum in the Third Plan with Soviet help under the 500 million rouble credit agreement. The target of 1.6 million tons in the Korba coalfields is likely to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the second Plan, we have to raise 4 million tons from Korba. There is likely to be a shortfall of 2.4 million tons. How is this going to be made up in the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: By stepping up production from the other coalfields.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the other coalfields? Probably the hon. Minister is referring to Karanpura. Already the target of Bisrampur and Jhilimili will have to be got there. May I know whether the National Coal Development Corporation is contemplating the raising of nearly 8 million tons by the end of the Second Plan period in Karanpura coal fields?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think it will be necessary to raise as much as that, to reach the target that we have set for ourselves in the public sector

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the reasons for revising this target in the Korba coalfields?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is not so much revising the target as postponing it a little to utilise the Soviet credit, because the Soviet credit was to materialise at a little later date. Therefore it was revised in such a way that we might take advantage of the Soviet credit for development.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There was a proposal to set up a coal washery at Korba. May I know if this revising of target will postpone the setting up of a coal washery there?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A coal washery is proposed to be set up in Korba. The intention is to utilise the Soviet credit for setting up the washery.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the coal washery come in the Second Plan period or will it be postponed to the Third Plan period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think it will not be ready by the end of the Second Plan period

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: May I know if we can achieve the target of 15 million tons in the public sector by the end of the Second Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that 15 million tons is the target set in the public sector for the Second Plan period It was 12 million

Shri T B. Vittal Rao. An additional 3 million tons

Mr. Speaker: We are going into the general question The hon Member's question is only relating to Korba.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The target has been revised

Mr Speaker: Target of Korba, 4 million tons, that he has asked He is going to the general question

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It automatically amounts to

Mr Speaker. It automatically amounts to many other things also The hon Member has put a number of questions regarding Korba, why there has been revision and so on We are going into the basic question Let him reserve it for a general debate

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: So many things are involved

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the Korba coal mine is worked at present by manual labour or by coal cutting machines?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We started with manual labour so far as the open cast quarry is concerned We are now using heavier earth-moving machinery, excavator as well as Euclid

Shunting Engines for Bhilai

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*479. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that railway engines for purposes of shunting in the Bhilai Steel Mills Railway Siding have been ordered from Russia, and

(b) if so, the details as to their category number, cost and date of delivery?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) A statement is given below –

Statement

The following 37 diesel locomotives are being obtained from the U.S.S.R for the Bhilai steel works

Description	Quantity Nos.
I. *Steel Plant* :	
(a) Diesel locomotive, gauge 1676 mm adhesion weight 75 tons, 800 HP engine	11
(b) Diesel locomotive, gauge 1676 mm adhesion weight 50 tons, 400 HP engine	13
II. *Mines:*	
(a) Diesel locomotive, gauge 1676 mm type 0-2-2-0 trailing weight 72 tons, 750 HP.	8
(b) Diesel locomotive, gauge 1676 mm type 0-2-2-0 : trailing weight 72 tons, 750 HP, overall sizes 12260 × 3140 × 4390 mm.	5
TOTAL	37

There is no separate price for the locomotives as such The 24 locomotives for the steel plant are part of the plant and equipment being imported from the U.S.S.R for the steel plant as a whole

The 13 locomotives for the mines are part of the plant and equipment imported from the U.S.S.R for the iron ore mines and the limestone quarries as a whole For purposes of documentation, it has been agreed tha the total price for the entire plant and equipment should be divided by the total weight and a national price per ton of plant and equipment derived On this basis, the cost per ton of plant and equipment for the steel plant proper would amount to Rs 5 530 and for the mines Rs 4 250

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the same type of agreements have been arrived at in the case of locomotives that would probably be necessary in other steel plants as part of the wholesale deal that we have arrived at?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I would require separate notice because that is a detail With regard to other purchases I will have to look up before I give a reply If separate notice is given I will give information

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether all the 37 locomotives have been received by now?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not all I suppose, because the mining part has not yet started

Closure of Kulti Furnaces

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*488. **Shri A. K Gopalan:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the skilled workers rendered idle as a result of closing down of furnaces Nos 4 and 5 in Indian Iron and Steel Company at Kulti have been absorbed in the Steel Plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the number of such persons?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) Hindustan Steel selected 471 skilled workers from the workers rendered surplus at Kulti 98 workers have been allotted to Durgapur Steel Project of which 55 have so far joined at Durgapur

Shri A K. Gopalan: Is it a fact that these workers who have been taken by HSPL have not yet received their salaries, if so, what is the reason, what is the difficulty?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I cannot believe, it, because if those who have been selected have earned their salary —by 'earned" I mean the completion of the period for payment of salary, whether it is a week or 15 days or a month—they should get the salary, and if they have not received, I shall certainly see that they get the salary

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of Government that the management in their retrenchment notice have said that 47 workers were given employment but they refused it, but the workers have said they were not offered any employment? Has the management taken up the matter again with HSPL regarding these 47 persons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think so

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that these 47 persons have been selected, and if the HSPL will take them over?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That will depend upon their suitability

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If they have been selected? My point is that in the retrenchment notices

the management says that 47 workers were given employment but they refused it, but the workers say that they have neither received it nor have they given any refusal slips. So, the management says they will again take up the matter with HSPL. That is the last letter which we have received from the Chief Minister of West Bengal. We want to know whether this has been taken up with HSPL.

Sardar Swaran Singh: As to what was received by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, probably the hon Member knows more than I do, because I do not know what has been received by the Chief Minister, but so far as the basic question is concerned, it is quite obvious that Indian Iron telling the workers that they have been selected by HSPL is not binding upon HSPL unless HSPL have themselves accepted this and have employed the particular number of workers that is mentioned by the hon. lady Member. What is stated by the management of Indian Iron is not binding upon HSPL, because HSPL are the authority to select the right type of suitable persons, and they cannot accept any suggestion or any undertaking which may or may not have been given by the earlier management to the workers.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Could we know many workers who were retrenched in IISCO were taken by HSPL?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is contained in the main reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But what is the figure? We could not catch it.

Sardar Swaran Singh. Hindustan Steel selected 471 skilled workers from the workers rendered surplus at Kulti.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What was the number of workers that was rendered surplus at Kulti?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The number was 775.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. Where is he? I think the hon. Member was here. Was he not there yesterday? If hon. Members go on changing their seats, they cannot catch my eye.

Fire at I.A.F. Signals Centre, Gurgaon

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*481. { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:** / **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the loss sustained by Government as a result of fire in the I.A.F. Signals Centre in Gurgaon;

(b) whether an enquiry into this incident was instituted by Government; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the incident in accordance with Air Force Rules The proceedings have not yet been finalised. The amount of loss sustained by Government as a result of the fire and the findings of the Court of Inquiry cannot, therefore, be stated at present.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री हिन्दी में भी बता दें तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते क्या ?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा मूल प्रश्न हिन्दी में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब हिन्दी में उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री चतेह सिंह राव धनबाद) : (क) से (ग) एयर फोर्स के नियमों के अनुसार इस घटना की जांच के लिये एक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी नियुक्त की गई है । उसकी

कार्यवाही अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हुई । इस लिये आग के कारण सरकार को हुई हानि और कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी का निर्णय फिलहाल नहीं बता या जा सकता ।

Shri Joachim Alva: As a result of the loss sustained here and also of a big conflagration that took place during the Palam Aerodrome incident, may I know whether the Government has reviewed the whole state of fire fighting equipment in the Indian Air Force Station, and whether the fire fighting equipment there is as good as the best to be found in any of the best air forces?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): In this particular matter there was no question of using the fire-fighting equipment The building was built of inflamable material during the war and no fire-fighting equipment could have saved this place

श्री भक्त दर्शन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इस स्टेशन पर आग ३० अक्तूबर १९५८ को लगी थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी देरी आखिर इस इन्क्वायरी के परिणाम निकलने में क्यों हो रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Why so much of delay?

Sardar Majithia: A lot of investigation has to take place in this because there is no question of sabotage Why the fire took place, whether it is due to deterioration of certain wires or some short circuit took place some where, what is the cause of that—all this is a technical matter, and it takes some time

श्री भक्त दर्शन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है यह सिगनल सैंटर इंडियन एयर-फोर्स के लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था और बहुत जरूरी काम इस से किया जाता था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आग लग जाने के बाद वह काम किस तरह के इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ।

Sardar Majithia: In the statement which I laid on the Table of the House immediately after this accident took place I had said that the work had started normally immediately after that

Mr. Speaker: Which institution has taken over the work that was being done by this? That was the question

Sardar Majithia: We had certain stand-by equipment, and all the work that was carried out by this station was not interrupted

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक इस बारे में फैसला होने की उम्मीद की जाती है ?

Sardar Majithia: Very shortly

श्री नवल प्रभाकर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस आग के लगने से आर्थिक दृष्टि से कितना नुक्सान हुआ है ?

Sardar Majithia: That I am afraid will have to wait till the court of enquiry findings come up to the Ministry

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the members of the enquiry committee are all from the Air Force or from the serves including the State Government representatives?

Sardar Majithia: I am not sure of that, but they are under the Air Force rules, and if I am not wrong, they would be Air Force officers.

श्री भक्त दर्शन इंडियन एयर-फोर्स का स्टेशन तो यह था ही लेकिन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इसमें डाक और तार विभाग यानी पी० एंड टी० और नेवी के भी अंग थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस इन्क्वायरी में उनके प्रतिनिधियों को भी एसोसिएट (सम्मिलित) किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय . नहीं जानते हैं ?

Sardar Majithia: I do not think the P. & T Department is associated in this, because this is entirely an Air Force station

Shri V. K Krishna Menon: It would be impossible to have other civilian departments into this because this is conducted under the Air Force Regulations, and penalties attach to them if there is any negligence proved

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के तालिका पट्ट

*४८२ **श्री वाजपेयी** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री ६ सितम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६०१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के नये तालिका-पट्ट के आधार पर कुछ मशीनों का निर्माण हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक टाइपराइटर का मूल्य कितना है और उसकी गति क्या है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) जी, अभी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) लिपि का प्रश्न अन्तिम रूप से तब होते ही, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मन्त्रालय से प्रार्थना की जायगी कि वह हिन्दी टाइप-राइटरों के बनाने का काम शुरू करे ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे को अफसोस है कि इस टाइपराइटर के बनाने में देरी हुई है । इसका कारण यह है कि १९५५ में गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया था कि जो लखनऊ की कान्फ्रेंस की सिफारिशें थी उनको मंजूर कर लिया जाय और वे मंजूर हो गई थी । एक कमेटी भी नियुक्त हुई थी टाइपराइटर बनाने के लिये और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट १९५६ में पेश की थी और टाइपराइटरों को बनाने की तैयारी हो रही थी । इस बीच में यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने एक दूसरी कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई जिसके बारे में न तो हमसे पूछा गया और न ही हम से मश्विरा किया गया और उसने जो पहले की कान्फ्रेंस की सिफारिशें थी १९५३ की, उनको बदल दिया । इसकी वजह से एक उलझन पैदा हो गई । अब मैं सारे मामले को शिक्षा मन्त्रियों की कान्फ्रेंस में जल्दी से जल्दी रखूंगा और इस बात की कोशिश की जायगी कि अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाये और अन्तिम निर्णय होते ही हमारी यह कोशिश होगी कि टाइपराइटर तैयार हो जायें ।

श्री वाजपेयी अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि लिपि सुधार के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो दूसरा सम्मेलन बुलाया है उस के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई परामर्श नहीं किया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार लिपि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले सम्मेलनों पर क्यों निर्भर रहती है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली यह तो स्पष्ट है कि कोशिश इस बात की है कि सारे देश में हिन्दी की स्क्रिप्ट एक ही हो । यह नहीं हो सकता है कि एक राज्य में एक प्रकार की लिपि हो और दूसरे राज्य में दूसरे प्रकार की । इस दृष्टि से लखनऊ कान्फ्रेंस जो १९५३ में हुई थी उस के निर्णयों को भारत सरकार ने मान लिया था । इस बीच में मुझे अफसोस है कि सन् १९५७ में पहले जो निर्णय किया गया था वह बदल दिया गया । अब हमारी कोशिश यह है कि इस मामले को दुबारा शिक्षा मन्त्रियों की कांफ्रेंस में रक्खा जाय और अन्तिम निर्णय किया जाय । लेकिन जब तक लिपि के मामले में सब राज्यों में एक ही

निर्णय नहीं होता है और सब उस को नहीं मान लेते हैं तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। और यह बड़ी भारी रुकावट होगी। इस लिये यदि कुछ देरी भी हो तो इस मामले में सब का एकमत होना बहुत आवश्यक है?

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know why Government did not take any steps to co-ordinate the decisions of the two conferences at an early date? Full twelve months have passed since 1957

Dr. K. L Shrimali: I have already explained the position In 1953, the U P Government had called a conference, and I think most of the State representatives were there The recommendations of the conference were more or less unanimous The Government of India had accepted those recommendations In the meanwhile the U P Government had called another conference in 1957, and changed the recommendations. I do not know how many representatives were there This has created a considerable difficulty for the Government of India Since it is very important that as far as script is concerned, there should be unanimity in this matter, I am proposing to call the Education Ministers' Conference as early as possible, in order to arrive at a final settlement with regard to this matter

I hope that the House appreciates that in the matter of script there must be unanimity as far as possible

श्री बाजपेयी क्या यह सच नहीं है कि लिपि सुधार में सारा विवाद "इ" की मात्रा को ले कर है? और इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी निर्णय किया जाय उस निर्णय के होने तक हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का निर्माण क्यों रोका जाय, इस बात के स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली यह बात तो स्पष्ट है कि जब तक लिपि के बारे में फैसला नहीं हो जाता, टाइपराइटर नहीं बन सकते। लिपि के आधार पर ही तो टाइपराइटर बनेंगे?

The following modifications and recommendations were made by the 1953 conference.

(i) to place the *matra* of short "इ" to the left of the consonant to which it is attached,

(ii) to use all the three old forms of "ऋ" when it is joined with other letters, and

(iii) to form compound letters by dropping the vertical line where possible

These are the modifications which have been made They will affect the whole typewriter, and this matter has to be looked into once again I can assure the House that I am very anxious to finalise this matter as quickly as possible, and it will be my earnest endeavour to place it before the Education Ministers' Conference at an early date

Mr Speaker: The hon Minister said about short "इ" Is there anything said about the short form of and the short form of "ओ"

Dr K L Shrimali: This is with regard to इ and 'ऋ' and also compound letters

Mr Speaker. I am talking of short form of ए and short form of "ओ" Have any recommendations been made with regard to them so as to bring them in line with Telugu and Tamil where there is short form of "ए" and short form of "ओ"?

Dr K. L Shrimali: There is nothing. I shall have to look into this.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid South India will then complain that the north has ignored them

श्री भक्त दर्शन. माननीय मंत्री जी ने तीन महीने पहले आश्वासन दिया था कि वे शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुला कर शीघ्र अन्तिम निर्णय कर देंगे। आज भी

दे केवल आश्वासन दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में देरी क्यों की जा रही है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में लाखों रुपये की किताबें इस में विलम्ब होने के कारण बरबाद हो रही हैं, और बम्बई सरकार ने भी संशोधित लिपि का विरोध किया है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली इस की जिम्मेदारी तो यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की ही है क्योंकि उन्होंने ही फैसला कर के उस निर्णय को बदल दिया। इस कांफ्रेंस में उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा मन्त्री का होना आवश्यक था और पिछली बार जिस तारीख की रखने का प्रस्ताव था वह उन के लिये सुविधाजनक नहीं थी। अब हम जल्दी ही किसी तारीख को निश्चित करने की कोशिश करेंगे। और मैं आशा करता हूं कि दो तीन महीनों में यह कांफ्रेंस बुलाई जा सकेगी।

श्री अजराज सिंह: यह जो शिक्षा मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन होने वाला है उस में शिक्षा मंत्रियों के अतिरिक्त जो देश के हिन्दी लिपि विशेषज्ञ हैं, चाहे वे दक्षिण के हों चाहे उत्तर के, उन को भी बुलाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा, और सरकारों के अतिरिक्त जो दूसरे व्यक्ति इस से सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं उन की राय भी इस सम्बन्ध में मांगी जायेगी?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली जी हां, इस पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय सब बातों पर विचार होगा।

Shri Bhakt Darshan rose—

Mr Speaker: All this will be taken note of. If any hon. Member has got any suggestions to make, he may kindly send them on to the Minister of Education, and he will place them before the Education Ministers' Conference.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes

लद्दाख के अभिलेखागार में दुर्लभ हस्तलिखितियां

*४८३. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की, कृपा करेंगे कि लेह्राख (काश्मीर) के अभिलेखागार के दुर्लभ हस्तलिखित ग्रंथों के संरक्षण व प्रकाशन के प्रश्न के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, लेह् में पाये गये अभिलेख डोगरा शासन-काल के हैं। ये अभिलेख कितने बड़े हैं, किस हालत में हैं और इनका ऐतिहासिक मूल्य क्या है इसका निर्धारण तभी हो सकता है जब इन्हें ठीक प्रकार से जांच कर व्यवस्थित रूप दे दिया जाये। जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे ही रही है।

मैं इतना और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने जम्मू और कश्मीर की सरकार के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा है और इस सम्बन्ध में उन के उत्तर की अपेक्षा है।

Some Hon. Members: May we have the reply in English also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: According to information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the records found at Leh date back to Dogra regime. Their historical value, bulk and state of preservation can be assessed after these are properly examined and arranged. The matter is receiving attention of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

I would further like to add that I have personally written to the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, and I am awaiting his reply in this matter

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह प्रतीत होता है कि उन्होंने जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है । तो क्या भारत सरकार स्वयं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करना चाहती ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यही कार्यवाई हम ने की है । जम्मू और काश्मीर की सरकार को लिखा है और उस के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

श्री ज० मु० तारिक : मैं वजीर तालीम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जितनी पुरानी किताबें हैं, साबिक वजीर तालीम मौलाना आजाद साहब ने उन के सिलसिले में क्या जम्मू कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के साथ कुछ फैसले किये थे ? और क्या उस में यह भी फैसला हुआ था कि मिनिस्ट्री का कोई आला अफसर उन किताबों को देखने के लिये कश्मीर जायेगा ? इस सिलसिले में वजीरे तालीम ने क्या अकदाम उठाये हैं ?

(میں وزیر تعلیم سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنی پرانی کتابیں ہیں - سابق وزیر تعلیم مولانا آزاد صاحب نے ان کے سلسلہ میں کیا جو کاشمیر گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ کچھ فیصلے کئے تھے - اور کیا اس میں یہ بھی فیصلہ ہوا تھا کہ منسٹری کا کوئی عالی افسران کتابوں کو دیکھنے کے لئے جائے گا - اس سلسلہ میں وزیر تعلیم نے کیا اقدام اٹھائے ہیں -)

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a wider question which does not arise directly out of the main question. If the hon. Member would give me notice, I shall answer that question.

Shri A. M. Tariq: This is a question regarding records found at Ladakh.

श्री ज० मु० तारिक : जो किताबें लद्दाख में पाई गई हैं उन के सिलसिले म क्या साबिक वजीर तालीम ने कोई फसला किया था और क्या जम्मू कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट से यह वादा किया था कि कोई आला अफसर लद्दाख जायगा उन को देखने के लिये ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले म क्या अकदाम उठाये गये ।

(جو کتابیں لداخ میں پائی گئی ہیں ان کے سلسلہ میں کیا سابق وزیر تعلیم نے کوئی فیصلہ کیا تھا اور کیا جو کشمیر گورنمنٹ سے یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ کوئی عالی افسر لداخ جائیگا ان کو دیکھنے کے لئے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلہ میں کیا اقدام اٹھائے گئے -)

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस के लिये नोटिस चाहिय ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उन पुस्तकों को भारत में ला कर कोई छान बीन की जायगी या भारत से ही कोई विद्वान भेज कर उन की जाच पडताल की जायगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं ने जम्मू कश्मीर के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा है और उन का उत्तर आने पर फिर इस मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

National Library, Calcutta

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*484. { Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 187 on the 24th November, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the construction of an Annexe to the National Library, Calcutta;

(b) the expenditure to be incurred on that building; and

(c) the amount to be provided for books?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The preliminary sketches have been drawn up and are under examination.

(b) This has not yet been worked out. The amount available for the years 1959-61 is about Rs 7 lakhs

(c) This will be known after the budget has been passed

Some Hon. Members: In Hindi also

श्री हुमायूं कबिर (क) प्रारम्भिक खाके बना लिये गये हैं और उन की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ख) अभी तक खर्च का हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया । १९५९-६१ वर्षों के लिये लगभग ७ लाख रुपयों की रकम रखी गयी है ।

(ग) बजट पास होने के बाद पता चलेगा ।

श्री सरजू पांडे प्लैन्स की जो परीक्षा हो रही है वह कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगी ?

श्री हुमायूं कबिर बहुत जल्द, समाप्त होगी ।

I may add that I have actually approved the plans a few days ago

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the capacity of the reading room for those who will be accommodated there, because it is now 'crowding out' very much?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There has been a steady increase in the number of readers. In view of that, we are planning now to expand facilities, but till the detailed plans are drawn up, I would not be able to give the exact figure

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that this National Library in Calcutta is faced with a dilemma, the dilemma of closing down its lending section, and if so, how far the construction of this proposed annexe is likely to help in the maintenance of this lending section

Shri Humayun Kabir: Consistent with the duties it has to perform as one of the National Libraries, we propose to extend the facilities and not curtail any of them

Shri Joachim Alva: Are sufficient funds allotted to the essential process of micro-filming?

Mr. Speaker: These are all details

Shri Humayun Kabir. This question does not arise

Questions in Lok Sabha

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*485. { **Shri V P. Nayar:** / **Shri Easwara Iyer:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what is the total annual expenditure of the Government of India in answering questions in Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): As indicated in reply to the Starred Question No 963 asked by Shri Kunhiraman on the 20th March, 1950, it is difficult to give even an approximate figure of the annual expenditure incurred in answering questions in Parliament, as no staff is solely employed on the work connected with such questions The figure of Rs 60/- was, however, mentioned in the said reply as a very rough but conservative estimate of the expenditure per question It is possible that the cost is now somewhat higher, as many questions are now asked in Hindi and the preparation of replies in Hindi and their translation into English means extra expenditure Besides, a larger number of copies of

the replies are required by the Parliament Secretariat. However, on the basis of an expenditure of Rs 60/- for every question admitted and Rs. 15/- for every question that lapsed or was disallowed, the average annual expenditure for the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958 would be of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs approximately

Mr. Speaker: Is it the total for all the years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is the annual figure.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: What is the cost of this question?

Mr. Speaker: Rs 60—70

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the answer of Dr. John Matthai to the question, to which the hon. Deputy Minister made a reference, that in 1949 also the approximate expenditure per question was considered to be Rs 60. Do we take it that the cost per question has not increased all these years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that it is likely that the cost may have gone up, but it is very difficult to estimate precisely It is only a very rough estimate.

Mr. Speaker: What is the object of the questioner? If the hon. Minister should say that the cost is going up would he reduce his supplementaries?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I think my supplementaries are of use for Government.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right What is the object of the question—pursuing this matter of Rs. 60—70 per question and Rs. 10 lakhs on the average per year? Hon. Members should not put these questions too strictly, because I will disallow questions hereafter. To reduce the expenditure, the Government may make a suggestion, and I will have to cut off all the questions.

Shri Warior: The public have an interest (*Interruptions*).

Shri V. P. Nayar: What was our budget then and what is it now?

Mr. Speaker: Next question

विकलांग बच्चे

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*४८६. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री झूलन सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या विकलाग बच्चो के कल्याण के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अशक्तो की शिक्षा और कल्याण की योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में मागी गयी सूचना का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १ अनुबन्ध संख्या १३४] जहा तक इस वर्ग का सम्बन्ध है, कल्याण का शिक्षा से अलग करना सम्भव नही है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मै जान सकता हू कि जो योजनाये इस विवरण के अन्दर दी गई है उन के अतिरिक्त कितने ऐसे स्कूल है जिन को कि सरकार अनुदान देती है और कितना देती है ?

Dr. K L. Shrimali: The hon. Member has asked with regard to the grants which we give to voluntary organisations I would like to inform him that during 1957-58, grants amounting to Rs. 1,14,425 were sanctioned to 10 institutions for the handicapped

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मै जान सकता हूं जैसा कि विवरण में दिया गया है कि ६० प्रतिशत तक की सहायता दी जाती है, तो ऐसी कितनी संस्थायें है जिन को कि यह ६० प्रतिशत रकम दी गई ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that grants have been sanctioned to 10 institutions for the handicapped

Shri Jhulan Singh: May I enquire if any appraisement has been made of the magnitude of the problem of handicapped children, and if these schemes are comprehensive enough to benefit all?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: A sample survey is being made

श्री नवल प्रभाकर जैसे कि विवरण मे दिया गया है कि देहरादून में ४ जनवरी सन् १९५९ से एक स्कूल प्रारम्भ हो गया है और उस में यह कहा गया है कि ५० बच्चे इस तरह के लिये जायेंगे, तो क्या वह प्रारम्भ हो गया है और उस में क्या ५० बच्चे प्रविष्ट हो गये है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हा, माडेल स्कूल प्रारम्भ हो गया है । अभी तो मै आप को यह नही बता सकता कि उस मे कितने बच्चे है लेकिन अगर आप बाद मे चाहेंगे तो मै आप को बता सकूगा ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the hon Minister that one of the premier institutions for the deaf and dumb in Calcutta is being closed down for lack of funds? If so, have any funds been made available to that institution?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall see that no institution is closed down on account of lack of funds If the hon Member would kindly bring that to my notice, I will certainly look into the matter

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that deaf and dumb children are not allowed to inherit? It is a legal bar May I know whether in the schemes which we are thinking of for the welfare of handicapped children, this very unfair legal bar is being sought to be removed?

Mr. Speaker: I believe it has already been removed under the Succession Act.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is an unfortunate thing. It has not been removed It is existing there The deaf and dumb are not allowed to inherit They are the people who should be supported most

Mr. Speaker: The hon lady Member knows how to bring in Bills will allow them

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If I introduce them, they will never be accepted!

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there has been any assessment made of the problem of handicapped children?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that a sample survey is being made

Life Insurance Corporation

*487. { Shri Damani:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether any reference has been made to Life Insurance Corporation of India to revive the facility of granting loans for building houses in the urban areas, and

(b) if so, where does the matter stand?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Damani: May I know the reasons for not continuing this practice which was being followed by the old companies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Corporation has decided not to advance money for house building by mortgage of property because there has been a heavy backlog of such bad cases. Besides that, the Corporation has various

schemes for advancing money to housing societies started by State Governments and for its own employees as well.

Shri Damani: Has any progress been made in advancing money to middle income group housing schemes?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. There is a scheme run by the various State Governments known as the middle income group housing scheme, and the LIC has decided to advance money to the tune of Rs. 3—4 crores per annum under this scheme.

Shri Damani: Out of this amount of Rs. 3—4 crores under the scheme, how much has been advanced in the first two years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I require notice

Shri Bimal Ghose: The hon Minister will remember that when the question of LIC investments was discussed here, an assurance was given that there was no bar to investing life insurance funds against mortgage of property. Has the situation changed since then?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that when I said that there was no bar, I meant that there was no bar? That does not mean that they must give it because there is no bar.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon Minister has replied that loans will not be given to individuals for house construction. Has the policy been decided that co-operative institutions also should be excluded from getting loans from the LIC for house construction?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Co-operatives are being given loans.

Banaras Hindu University

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*488. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Nagi Reddy:** / **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** / **Shri Vajpayee:** }

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1146 on the 18th December, 1958, and state:

(a) whether Government have received the final audit reports of the Banaras Hindu University for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 after rectification of the irregularities noted in the original audit reports; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the audit reports will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir

(b) The audit reports will be placed on the Table of the House, when received

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Selected Buildings Projects Team on Multistoreyed Buildings

*478. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether Government have examined the suggestions of the Selected Buildings Projects Team's report on multistoreyed buildings?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The recommendations of the Team have been formulated by a high level Panel after consulting several Chief Engineers The Central and State Governments have, therefore, been requested to adopt the norms suggested for the purpose of future planning and designing of such buildings The team has also prepared a *pro forma* to facilitate the implementation of the norms.

Delhi House of Mirza Ghalib

*489. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** }

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 95 on the 19th November, 1958 and state the progress made in acquiring the Delhi house of Mirza Ghalib for the purpose of converting it into a memorial?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The house had been declared as an evacuee property but the evacuee share of the house has been fixed and the property listed before the Competent Officer Delhi, for separation of the evacuee and non-evacuee interests. Further negotiations will be necessary to settle all claims before a memorial can be erected. However, the matter is being dealt with on a priority basis.

Survey of Living Conditions of Students

*490. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2027 on the 18th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the pilot survey of living conditions of students has been completed;

(b) the places where this pilot survey has been conducted; and

(c) whether the pilot survey has proved useful in assessing the living conditions of students in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The survey is being conducted in the Universities of Lucknow and Kerala.

(c) The usefulness of the survey can be determined only after the completion of the project.

Motor Vehicle Chassis

*491. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of motor vehicle chassis that were maintained idle without body-building as in December, 1958;

(b) for how long have they been kept in such condition;

(c) whether any of them have deteriorated in storage;

(d) if so, the number and their value; and

(e) the annual recurring expenditure on storage and maintenance of these idle equipments ever since their purchase?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Details of chassis awaiting body building as on the 31st December, 1958 are given below:—

Type of Chassis	Name of Body Builder	Quantity awaiting Body Building on 31-12-1958	Period during which purchased	Likely date of completion of body building under
1	2	3	4	5
3 ton 4 × 4 Studebaker	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd	82	Feb 58—June 58	31-3-1959
3 ton 4 × 4 Dodge	M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd.	99	Mar. 58—Oct. 58.	15-2-1959
3 ton 4 × 4 Dodge	M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd.	7	May 54—Mar. 55.	31-3-1959
1 ton 4 × 4 Dodge	M/s. Anand Automobiles Ltd.	62	Sept. 57—Jan. 58.	31-1-1959
1 ton 4 × 4 Dodge	M/s. Anand Automobiles Ltd.	118	Sept. 57—Jan. 58.	26-4-1959
3 ton 4 × 4 Studebaker	Metal & Steel Factory, Ishapore.	96	Feb. 55—Dec. 56.	31-3-1959
	TOTAL	1,164		

In addition there are also about 650 chassis held in Depots which are a legacy from the last war, awaiting body building. The question of disposal of these chassis along with other pre-48 surplus vehicles is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). Every possible care is taken to look after the chassis in their storage and hence there is very little deterioration in storage.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

Double Taxation

*492. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently negotiated an agreement with the United Kingdom regarding relief from double taxation of income in the two countries;

(b) if so, the nature of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The position regarding the stage of negotiations with the United Kingdom has been furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House on 13th August, 1958 in reply to Starred Question No. 94. There has been no further progress in the matter.

Bidi Industry

*493. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Bidi Manufacturers, private or co-operatives, regarding the unhealthy competition from low class cigarettes; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation in order to give protection to the Bidi Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir.

(b). In Government's opinion the contention of the petitioners that because of an excise duty there is unhealthy competition between biris and low class cigarettes is misconceived as the total incidence of excise duty on cheaper cigarettes is much higher than that on hand-made biris.

Legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*494. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri Siddiah:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have taken advantage of the free legal assistance scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) what is the amount so far disbursed by the Government of India to different States for providing such free legal assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement showing the States which have taken Central assistance for these schemes and the amounts sanctioned to each during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and amounts proposed to be sanctioned during 1958-59 for legal assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 135.].

Scholarships

*495. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the ratio of overseas scholarships for humanities, science and technology in 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and in what proportion?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Teaching Agriculture in Rural Secondary Schools

*496. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to provide facilities for teaching agriculture in 200 Rural Secondary Schools during the Second Plan has been curtailed, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As very few States took advantage of this Scheme it has been decided to amalgamate it with the general scheme for the conversion of existing schools into multipurpose schools

Social Welfare Projects

*497. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been considerable shortfall in the establishment of social welfare projects under the auspices of the Central Social Welfare Board for rendering specially organised welfare services for women and children against the planned target,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the total expenditure incurred during the first three years of the Second Plan on this account?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The target for 1956-57 was 330 Welfare Extension Projects Only 106 projects could be started during this period The main reason for the shortfall is that 50 per cent of the expenditure was to be met by the Central Social Welfare Board and 50 per cent by public donations and grants from State Governments, and public contributions were not readily forthcoming.

From April, 1957, the scheme was revised and it was decided to start Welfare Extension Projects in Community Development Blocks to be taken up for development by the Ministry of Community Development. Since locating Welfare Extension Projects in the Community Development and Stage I Blocks is a continuous process, it is not possible to determine at this stage whether there will be some shortfall There has, however, been some delay in locating these projects in Community Development and Stage I Blocks This is due to the following reasons·

(1) The Ministry of Community Development revised their original scheme on the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee as a result of which the final allocation of blocks was done in August, 1957 only

(2) Some time was taken in working out the details and finalising the scheme of coordinated type of Welfare Extension Projects in consultation with the Ministry of Community Development.

(3) The State Boards took some time in understanding all the details

(c) The information is being collected

Terminal Tax at Howrah

*498. **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have accepted a proposal of the West Bengal Government to levy a terminal tax on all goods booked from Howrah, and

(b) the anticipated yield annually from this tax?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No Sir

(b) About Rupees 50 lakhs

Completion of Koyna Project

*499. { Shri Goray:
Shri Assar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to extend financial help for the completion of the Koyna Project,

(b) if so, what will be the extent of that aid; and

(c) the terms on which the aid will be given?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has agreed to consider the grant of a loan to India for the completion of the Koyna Project

(b) and (c). Negotiations for a loan are yet to take place; it is, therefore, not possible to give an indication of the size or terms of the loan which will be subjects for negotiation

Scheduled Castes in Mysore

*500. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 963 on the 15th December, 1958, and state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have since sent their recommendations or an interim reply, regarding the exclusion from the list of Scheduled Castes such of the communities as did not suffer from the stigma of untouchability; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Institute of Archaeology in New Delhi

*501. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 322 on the 28th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for opening of an institute of Archaeology in New Delhi has been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) The curriculum and other details for a Training School, not an Institute of Archaeology, have been worked out but the financial provision has not yet been made

Sports Stadium at Patna

*502 **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the action taken by the Government of India on the request of the Government of Bihar for financial aid for establishing a Sports Stadium at Patna?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter will be placed before the All India Council of Sports for consideration

Small Collieries

*503. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Committee appointed to promote voluntary amalgamation of small collieries has since made any proposal or submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) A copy of the terms of reference of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 136] The Committee is not required to make any proposals for the prior consideration of Government in connection with its work So far, 19 applications for voluntary amalgamation and adjustment of boundaries have been received by the

Committee. The last date for the receipt of applications from the collieries is the 31st March, 1959.

Export of Pig Iron

*506. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the details of steps taken recently to find foreign markets for the export of pig iron and the success achieved in this connection?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): In consultation with our Trade Missions abroad, a study of foreign markets has been undertaken. Negotiations for the export of pig iron through the trade are also in progress. An offer for the export of 20,000 tons of pig iron was accepted on 29.12.58.

बिक्री कर

*५०५. श्री वाजपयी :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री २८ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३१७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये उन के बिक्री कर में छूट देने की प्रस्थापना के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हुए उत्तरों पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कुछ सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों ने यह इच्छा प्रकट की कि राजस्व की हानि के बदले उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाय, इसलिये यह विचार ही छोड़ दिया गया है ।

बंगलौर में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान संस्था

*५०६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा प्रौद्योगिक गवेषणा परिषद् ने बंगलौर में एक वैमानिक अनुसन्धान संस्था खोलने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक ट्रांससोनिक सुपरसोनिक हवा सुरंग स्थापित करने की मंजूरी कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक और इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च की गवर्निंग बाडी ने दे दी है । इस में अन्दाजन १ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा । और यह प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय ऐरोनौटिकल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी का चीज रूप होगी । इस के नक्शे का प्रारम्भिक काम इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस बंगलौर में शुरू हो गया है । हवा-सुरंग बन जाने के बाद मुख्य प्रयोगशाला को स्थापित करने की योजना पर विचार होगा ।

Central Social Welfare Board

*507. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total grants sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board to organisations working in rural areas; and

(b) whether any preference is shown to the social welfare organisations working in the rural areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The percentage cannot be worked out since it is

not possible to distinguish between organisations working exclusively in rural and urban areas. However, for rural areas exclusively, the Board has started a special programme called Welfare Extension Projects. These programmes are estimated to cost Rs. 5·8 crores out of the total provision of Rs. 9·2 crores of the Central Social Welfare Board for the 2nd Plan.

Training Boats

*508. **Shri Mahanty:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry placed orders on the Director General, Supplies and Disposals in January, 1957 for training boats, which could not meet the intended purpose;

(b) if so, what was the total amount of infructuous expenditure thus involved; and

(c) what steps have been taken against the indenting authorities responsible for this?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) In accordance with the scale prescribed by Government in 1953 *viz.* one 25' motor boat and one 30' sailing cutter for a Senior Division of the Naval Wing of the N.C.C. an indent was placed in September 1956, for three motor boats and three sailing cutters, on Director General of Supplies and Disposals, to meet the requirements of the Senior Division Units of the Naval Wing of the N.C.C. at Bihar, Andhra and Nagpur.

In November 1956 at a meeting of all Naval N.C.C. Circle Commanders it came to light from experience gained that motor boats and sailing cutters of the above type were not suitable for the training of N.C.C. Cadets

As a result of the above decision, an attempt was made to cancel the contracts in February 1957. The DGS & D, however, stated that cancellation at that stage would involve considerable infructuous expenditure Considering that the motor boats and sailing cutters ordered were of types which are in current use in Naval Service and can be issued to Naval Ships and Establishments in replacement of unserviceable motor boats and sailing cutters, the contracts were allowed to stand.

(b) No infructuous expenditure has been involved.

(c) Does not arise as the boats pertaining to this particular indent would meet normal Naval requirements and no loss has been incurred by the State.

Balance of Payments with West Germany

*509. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state.

(a) The present position of India's balance of payments with West Germany; and

(b) in case it is adverse, the steps that are being taken to meet it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) According to the latest available data there was a current account deficit of Rs. 50·7 crores in India's balance of payments with West Germany during April—September 1958, as compared to that of Rs. 72·5 crores during the corresponding period of 1957.

(b) A deficit with any one country or a group of countries does not matter, if resources are available to finance the overall gap in the balance of payments. For bridging this gap, the measures adopted are:

(i) Severe restrictions on imports;

(ii) export promotion; and

(iii) securing of additional foreign assistance.

American Private Capital

*510. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of American private capital invested in India since Independence, and

(b) what is the trend of investment at present?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total quantum of U.S private capital invested in India as on the dates mentioned below were as follows

30th June, 1948	Rs	11 17 crores
31st Dec, 1953	Rs	30 06 crores
31st Dec, 1955	Rs	39 76 crores
31st Dec, 1956	Rs	46 84 crores

Complete information for the periods prior to 30th June, 1948 and subsequent to 1956 is not available.

(b) The trend of American investment in India has been increasing

Kerala Education Bill

*511. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Education Bill as amended by the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court has been received for obtaining President's assent;

(b) when was it received, and

(c) whether the President's assent has been obtained?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) 12th January, 1959.

(c) Yes.

Singareni Collieries

*512. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 95 on the 19th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether any agreement regarding Central Government's participation in the development of the Singareni Collieries has since been concluded,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) what amount has been paid to the collieries upto the end of January, 1959 and the foreign exchange released?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) An agreement has been reached with the Andhra Pradesh Government. The formal instrument of agreement has also been drafted and sent to the State Government for execution

(b) A copy of the Agreement will be laid on the table of the House after it has been formally executed

(c) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs had been advanced to the collieries as a loan up to the end of January, 1959 A further sum of Rs 60 lakhs will be advanced before the end of the current financial year. The foreign exchange released in favour of the collieries up to the end of December, 1958 amounted to Rs 54,33,542/-.

Dugda Coal Washery

*513. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 74 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the contract for the Dugda Coal Washery has been finalised;

(b) if so, the firm to which it has been given; and

(c) when the plant is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Messrs McNally Pittsburg International Inc, U S A,

(c) The plant is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1960

Free Convertibility of European Currencies

*514. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.**
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Damani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
Pandit D N. Tiwary:

Will the **Minister of Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the devaluation of Franc by France and the various other measures announced by other European Governments including United Kingdom in regard to free convertibility of their currencies have had any adverse effect on India's economy or in regard to matters of her foreign trade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counter the adverse effects?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Disturbance in Lajpatnagar (Delhi)

*515. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the police used tear-gas and resorted to lathi charges to disperse crowds in Lajpatnagar in Delhi on the 11th January, 1959;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) An unfortunate incident occurred in the Central Market, Lajpat Nagar, on the 11th January, 1959 when some mischiefmongers raised slogans and counter-slogans and hurled brickbats at each other The police had to resort to the use of tear-gas to bring the situation under control No lathi-charge was made

(c) A case under Section 148-149-452-307 I P C has been registered and is under investigation by the police

Diesel Oil

*516. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state·

(a) the total quantity of diesel oil needed for internal annual consumption in India, and

(b) whether it is not possible to meet the demand from the three refineries by producing more?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) About 1.5 million tons

(b) Not yet in full despite the three coastal refineries having, during 1958, produced Diesel Oils to the extent of nearly double the quantities specified in their agreements.

Aircraft

*517. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government negotiated contracts with private foreign manufacturers in 1956-57 for supplying aircraft spares;

(b) if so, the total value of the orders placed and supplied;

(c) whether any part of it has been subsequently declared surplus; and

(d) if so, how the surplus has been disposed of?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank Team

*518. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether a team of World Bank officials had recently visited India to make an on the spot study of the economic situation of the country to determine the foreign exchange requirements for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A two-man team from the World Bank came here last month. It is customary with the World Bank to send such study teams to borrowing countries from time to time to make an appraisal of their economic position; the present Team came here with the purpose of bringing upto date the Bank's earlier assessment of India's economic position and prospects made in the middle of 1958. For their assessment, they made an overall study of our foreign exchange position, including requirements for the remaining period of the Second Plan.

Retired Government Servants in Bhilai Steel Project

558. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the number of retired Government Servants re-employed in the Bhilai Steel Project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The number of retired Government servants re-employed in Bhilai Steel Project (as on 31st January, 1959) is seventy-one.

Cultural Delegations

559. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Cultural Delegations that visited India during 1958; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government of India, Delegation-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 137].

Writ Petitions in Punjab High Court

560. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many writ petitions and *Habeas Corpus* applications were admitted by the High Court of Punjab in the year 1958;

(b) how many have been disposed of and how many are pending; and

(c) in how many cases decisions were given against Government?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Women's Education

561. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken so far during the Second Five Year Plan period to promote women's education in Union Territories, and

(b) the nature of the steps to be taken during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): (a) The scheme entitled "Expansion of Girls' Education and Training of Women Teachers" is being implemented by four Union Territories

Other steps taken by individual Union Territories include the following:—

1 Opening of new schools

2 Literacy drive under Community Projects and National Extension Service programme

3 Setting up of Training Centres under Medical and Public Health Departments

4. Grant of loans for construction of Hostels attached to women's colleges.

5 Introduction of Domestic Science as a separate subject for girls in various High Schools

6 Appointment of Lady teachers

7 Supply of additional equipment, Science apparatus and Library books to girls' schools

8. Introduction of Craft in some of the girls' institutions

9 Provision for Mobile Janta Colleges for Women particularly in rural areas

10 Establishment of Social Education Centres for Women

11 Raising of Primary Schools to Middle Schools, Junior Basic Schools to Senior Basic Schools, Middle Schools to Higher Secondary standards and conversion of some of the High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools

12 Enrolment of Women as Non-Collegiate students for certain courses

(b) The existing steps will continue and the additional steps during the Plan will depend upon the decisions arrived at on the recommendations of the National Committee on Women's Education which have been received only recently

Pay Scales of Teachers of Local Body Schools in Punjab

562. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 293 on the 28th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Punjab State Government have included the scheme for the revision for salary scales of teachers of schools of local bodies in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the total amount given to the Government of Punjab for this purpose by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the new procedure introduced this year (1958-59) regarding payment of Central assistance, separate sanctions for individual schemes are not issued in advance to State Governments Instead, lump sum 'ways and means advances' to the extent of ¾ of the admissible Central assistance for all sectors of development are released in regular

monthly instalments beginning in May, 1958. The amount of Central grants that will be admissible to any State Government for any category of schemes will be calculated during the 4th Quarter of the year on receipt of the actual progress achieved during the first three quarters and estimates for the 4th quarter and the 'payment sanction' will be issued accordingly on receipt of this information.

Discretionary Funds of Ministries

563. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount granted to institutions/individuals in Punjab State from the discretionary funds of various ministries of the Government of India during the last five years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 138].

Stores Purchased from U.K.

564 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of stores purchased from U.K. during 1957-58; and

(b) the value of stores likely to be purchased during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The value of stores purchased through our mission in U.K during 1957-58 is Rs 8040 60 lakhs. This figure represents the value of stores purchased from the U K as well as from other European countries. No separate accounts are maintained in respect of stores purchased only from the U.K.

(b) The value of stores to be purchased during 1959-60 cannot be given yet as it will depend on the funds which will be voted for the next year

Income-tax cases in the Bombay High Court

565. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Income-tax admitted in Bombay High Court and Tribunal during 1957-58; and

(b) the number of such cases disposed of so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a)	(i) In Bombay High Court	140
	(ii) In the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal	2510
(b)	(i) By High Court	118
	(ii) By Tribunal	2006

Income-tax Payers in Bombay

566 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of persons who pay income tax in Bombay district-wise at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 139].

Private U K. Investments in India

567. Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of U K investments in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far in private and public sectors?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The available information is contained in the statement given below, and relates to the allotments of shares to the residents of U K. during the years and is subject to revision, particularly in the case of the year 1958-59. Full information which will give a complete picture of the investments received from the U.K. during the two

years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is not yet available.

STATEMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1957-58	1958-59 (April-October, 1958)
Allotment of shares to U.K. residents	3.42	1,17*

NOTE: The data are provisional. These do not cover.

(a) investments in branches or U.K companies

(b) investments in the shape of retained profits, and

(c) investments in the shape of goods.

*Figures are incomplete as the full picture of allotments during this period is not known as yet.

Rourkela Plant

568. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state·

(a) whether the foreign contractor for the blast furnace in Rourkela was paid a sum of Rs. 5 75 lakhs (Rs 2,00,000 DM plus Rs 3 50 lakhs) for sending foreign workmen to Rourkela; and

(b) what are the actual expenses incurred by them in this connection to justify this payment?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs 5·75 lakhs was advanced to the foreign contractor of the blast furnace to meet the expenses on tariff wages, insurance, medical expenses etc., of the German skilled personnel sent by the foreign contractor The entire amount advanced has been utilised for the purpose.

Committees and Commissions under Ministry of Home Affairs

569. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the names of Commissions and Committees which worked under the Ministry of Home Affairs during the period from August to December, 1958?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): 1. Central Advisory Committee set up in pursuance of Section 115(5) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

2. The All India Jail Manual Committee.

3 Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare

4 Central Advisory Boards for Tribal Welfare

5. Warrant of Precedence Committee

6 Rules Revision Committee

7 Standing Fire Advisory Committee

8 Delhi Advisory Committee.

9 Himachal Pradesh Advisory Committee

10 Manipur Advisory Committee.

11 Tripura Advisory Committee

12 Commitee to enquire and report upon the causes of the breakdown of drinking water supply to urban areas of Delhi on 17th August 1958 and subsequent days.

13 Committee to go into the problem of the growth and existence of labour basties in the urban areas of Delhi and make suggestions for its solution

Cultural Attaches in Indian Missions

570 Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cultural Attaches in the Indian Missions abroad,

(b) the number of those who know the languages of the country where they are stationed; and

(c) the measures taken to make the Cultural Attaches stationed abroad learn the national language of the country of their posting?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M Das): (a) There are at present no separate posts of Cultural

Attaches in our Missions abroad but our Educational and Publicity Officers generally look after the cultural work in addition to their other duties.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Archaeological Survey of Madhya Pradesh

571. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey of places of archaeological and historical importance in Madhya Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir The Survey is in progress.

(b) During 1957-58, 1252 villages were surveyed, 1280 villages were surveyed during the current financial year upto December, 1958

Delhi Floods

572. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2633 on the 24th September, 1958, and state the further progress made in the working of the Relief Committee set up to tackle Delhi floods?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B Pant): The following action was taken by the Delhi Relief Committee:—

(1) A complete list of the sites of the houses which had collapsed or had to be demolished during the recent heavy rains was prepared and transmitted to the Delhi Development Authority for acquisition of such sites.

(2) Deserving applications from those dishoused during the rains were scrutinised and forwarded to the Delhi Development Authority for the allotment of accommodation in Jhilmila, Tahirpur. 236 families were allotted accommodation by the Authority and are now in occupation of the quarters

Use of Hindi in Ministry of Defence

573. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 886 on the 26th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the use of Hindi in the Defence Ministry, its subordinate offices and Army Headquarters; and

(b) the further progress made in teaching Hindi to Defence personnel?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Efforts, procedures and practices referred to in reply to the earlier Question continue to be made/adopted. Armed Forces officers are obliged to learn Hindi Words of Command are in Hindi Progress in specific fields like teaching of Hindi, translation of training Manuals etc is ascertained on an annual basis and an account thereof included in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence circulated to Members of Parliament during the Budget Session

National Discipline Scheme

574. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state·

(a) the number of students who were trained during 1958 under the National Discipline Scheme, Statewise;

(b) the total number of children trained so far under the Scheme; and

(c) the number of schools, Statewise, where training is being imparted under the Scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The number of children on rolls of the Scheme on 1st December, 1958 was as follows —

Delhi	18,208
Punjab	35,715
Madhya Pradesh	2,843
Uttar Pradesh	4,802
Bombay	66,714
Jammu and Kashmir	12,878
West Bengal	22 632
TOTAL	1,63 792

(b) 3,46,000

(c) Delhi	19
Punjab	-
Madhya Pradesh	4
Uttar Pradesh	13
Bombay	59
Jammu and Kashmir	20
West Bengal	4
TOTAL	292

NOTE —The above figures pertain to the students being trained by the Central Government Physical Training Instructors Besides, the State Governments of Bombay and Punjab also have their own arrangements, under the Education Ministry's general supervision for training students under the Scheme for which they have allotted Rs 5 lakhs and Rs 2 lakhs respectively

Archaeological Survey in Punjab

575 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 894 on the 26th August, 1958 and state

(a) further progress made with regard to the survey of ancient temples and places of archaeological and historical importance in Punjab,

(b) whether the Government have finalised the list of monuments of national importance in that State, and

(c) if so, when will it be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 221 more villages were surveyed from August, 1958 upto the end of December, 1958

(b) Not yet

(c) Does not arise at this stage

Cases in Supreme Court

576 **Shri V. P Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state,

(a) the number of cases in the Supreme Court filed in 1958 in which the Attorney General and the Solicitor General have appeared (details to be given for both officers separately),

(i) against State Governments,

(ii) against labour in cases between labour and management and

(b) the number of cases in which stay orders were issued on such cases?

The Minister of Law (Shri A K Sen) (a) and (b) The information is not available with the Government as the Attorney General of India and the Solicitor General of India appeared in these cases in the capacity of Counsel for private parties

Industrial Disputes

577 **Shri V P Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases arising from industrial disputes admitted in the Supreme Court of India in the years 1956, 1957 and 1958;

(b) the number of cases disposed of each year against the admission,

(c) the number of cases admitted in each of the years pending at present, and

(d) the number of cases in which stay orders (i) against labour (ii) against management are in force at present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The number of such cases admitted by the Supreme Court during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 was respectively 24, 115 and 109

(b) The number of cases disposed of out of the above, during the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958 was respectively 4, 32 and 40

(c) Out of the number of cases mentioned in part (a) above, a total number of 172 cases was pending on 1st February 1959 Out of these, 5 cases were of the year 1956, 75 cases were of the year 1957 and 92 cases were of the year 1958

(d) The information is not readily available

Commercial Banks

578. Shri Hem Raj. Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the commercial banks, inspected by the Reserve Bank of India during the year, 1958, State-wise,

(b) the number and names of the banks whose affairs were found unsatisfactory, State-wise,

(c) the number and names of the banks to whom warnings were issued State-wise, and

(d) the number and names of the banks whose licences were cancelled State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House indicating the number of commercial banks inspected by the Reserve Bank of India, State-wise, and the action taken as a result of the inspections [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 140] It is not considered desirable to disclose the names of the institutions which were inspected, or in regard to which action as indicated was taken.

Cooperative Banks

579. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state.

(a) the number and names of cooperative banks inspected by the Reserve Bank of India during the year 1958, State-wise,

(b) the number and names of such banks whose affairs were found unsatisfactory, State-wise, and

(c) the steps taken to correct them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement showing the number of cooperative, apex, central, and other banks inspected during the year 1958 is placed below [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 141] It is not considered desirable to disclose the names of the particular institutions which were inspected

(b) The audit classification of cooperative societies does not correspond to a categorisation of the banks which were inspected into those which were satisfactory and those which were not As the inspection which is conducted by the Reserve Bank of India is based on an arrangement which has been voluntarily accepted by the societies, and is designed to serve the wider purpose of improving the structure of cooperative credit, it is also difficult to indicate any classification on the lines proposed

(c) As a rule, the defects noticed are communicated to the institutions concerned, by the Reserve Bank of India, which calls for periodical reports on the progress made in removing these defects The position is also reviewed during subsequent inspections by the Reserve Bank

Appointment Board in Himachal Pradesh

580. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether suggestions have been made by Himachal Pradesh Adminis-

tration for the creation of an appointment Board consisting of both official and non-official members, and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Agricultural Income-Tax Tribunal in Himachal Pradesh

581. Shri Daljit Singh. Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether any agricultural income-tax tribunal exists in Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the number of sittings held during 1958-59 and number of cases decided?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) Agricultural income-tax has not been introduced in Himachal Pradesh Hence this question does not arise

Teachers' Training

582 Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India give any subsidy to State Governments for giving stipends to graduates undergoing teachers' training in the States, and

(b) if so, to which States and the amount given in 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Pathankot Accident

583. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed. / Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table regarding accident on Dharamsala Road, about 25 miles from Pathankot, on the 26th January, 1959 in which six armymen were killed and nine injured?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): On the 26th January 1959 at about 11 15 a m a military vehicle (a three ton lorry), driven by a sepoy, while moving in a convoy carrying military personnel to Hoshiarpur on *bona fide* duty, unfortunately met with an accident on the Pathankot-Dharamsala Road The vehicle fell down in a ditch and, as a result, six persons died instantaneously and nine others were injured The injured personnel were immediately removed to the Military Hospital where one of them succumbed to his injuries on the 27th January, 1959 The circumstances leading to the accident are being investigated by a Court of Inquiry

Students' Hostels

584. Shri Siddiah. Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1487 on the 15th December, 1958 and state

(a) the names of institutions to which grants have been sanctioned for construction of hostels,

(b) the conditions to be satisfied before the grant is made,

(c) whether the hostels are meant for college or high school students;

(d) whether any institutions in Mysore had applied for the above grant during the year 1958-59 and

(e) if so, the names of the institutions and the reasons for not sanctioning the grant?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix 1, annexure No 142]

Supply of Iron and Steel to Mysore

585. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1274 on the 10th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Iron and Steel allotted to Mysore State for the period

April-October, 1958 has been fully despatched;

(b) if so, when, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Figures of despatches to Mysore State in September and after are not available I would, however, like to add that there is a time lag between allotment and supply and therefore the allotment of a particular period is not despatched during that period and supplies made are against older allotments as well

(c) The reasons for delay in despatches are the increasing demand for steel, the fact that indigenous production is yet insufficient to meet the demand and the shortage of foreign exchange resulting in lesser imports.

Mysore High Court

586. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1276 on the 10th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding writ petitions and *Habeas Corpus* applications admitted in Mysore High Court is now available, and

(b) whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B Pant): (a) and (b) Yes A statement is given below —

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Writ Petitions		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Habeas Corpus applications	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

587. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1275 on the 10th December, 1958 and state the number of cases in which sympathetic consideration to the claims of Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been given by various Ministries regarding the promotion to selection posts?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The required information is not available, nor will collection of such information be commensurate with the time and labour involved

Prosecutions under Untouchability (Offences) Act in Mysore

588 Shri Siddiah. Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons prosecuted in Mysore State under the Untouchability (Offences) Act during 1957-58 and 1958 59 so far, and

(b) the number of persons convicted and acquitted in these cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B. Pant): (a) and (b) The information is being obtained from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Scheduled Castes in Mysore

589. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1215 on the 10th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Progress Report on the centrally sponsored schemes for ameliorating the conditions of Scheduled Castes has been received from the Government of Mysore, and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is given below —

STATEMENT

Name of Scheme	Amount spent	Physical targets achieved	Remarks
	(Rs in lakhs)		
1. Housing (including colonisation	3 12	711 houses . .	Some roads and san[illegible]ion works in [illegible] agricultural colonies are in progress
2 Drinking Water Wells	0 286	17 wells constructed and 5 wells in progress	
3 Community Centres-*cum* School Buildings	0 143	5 c[illegible]tres opened and constr[illegible] of 4 buildings is in progress	
4 Cottage Industries	0 14	3 Co-op[illegible] S[illegible] set up and 2[illegible] families settled in trades	
5 Agriculture .	1 0[illegible]5	4[illegible] pairs of bullocks purchased, 1 cattle shed constructed and agricultural land given to 126 families	

Model Villages for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

590. Shri Siddiah Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 960 on the 15th December 1958 and state the amount allotted by the Central Government to various State Governments for undertaking the programme of setting up of model villages for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1958 59?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva). A statement is given below —

STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of State	Name of Category of Backward Classes	Amount allotted for model villages during 1958-59
			(Rs in lakhs)
1	Assam .	Scheduled Tribes	1 90
2	Madhya Pradesh	Scheduled Tribes	0 60
3.	Kerala. .	Scheduled Castes .	5·00

Scheduled Castes

591. **Shri Siddiah:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) which are the castes which do not suffer from the stigma of untouchability but which are included in the list of Scheduled Castes in each State and Union Territory; and

(b) what action has been taken so far to remedy the defect?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) As far as Government of India are aware only in the list of Scheduled Castes pertaining to the Mysore State, the following communities which do not suffer from the stigma of untouchability, have been included:—

1. Banjara or Lambani
2. Bhovi
3 Gantichor
4. Handijogi
5 Kemparis
6 Koracha
7 Korama
8 Shilleykyatha
9 Sudugadasidda

(b) These Castes cannot be removed from the list of Scheduled Castes without Parliamentary legislation for the revision of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order, 1956 Such a revision is, however, contemplated and the State Governments Union Administrations have been requested to send their proposals for the revision of these lists The Government of Mysore have been requested specifically not to include these communities in their proposals for the revision of the lists. All the State Governments|Union Administrations have also been requested not to recommend any caste, which does not suffer from the stigma of untouchability to be included in the lists of Scheduled Castes, and also to recommend the exclusion of any such caste from the list, if it has already been included.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore

592. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1272 on the 10th December, 1958, and state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the State Ministers' Conference have been implemented by the Mysore Government;

(b) if so, the results achieved so far; and

(c) the amount, if any, spent for that purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). Information regarding the action taken by the Mysore Government on recommendations Nos 2, 3(ii), 3(iii), 3(iv) and 5 of the State Ministers' Conference was laid on the Table of the House in answer to Question No 1272 referred to by the Member. As regards other recommendations with which the State Governments are concerned, information is yet awaited from the Mysore Government

Flag Day

593. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri B C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected on the Flag Day on the 5th December, 1958, and

(b) how the amount raised will be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The information is not yet available; State Governments and other agencies, entrusted with the organisation of Flag Day collections on 5th December 1958, are expected to report total collections made only by the 31st March, 1959.

(b) The manner in which the collections made on the Flag Day are allocated and utilized was indicated in

answer to part (b) of Unstarred Question No 2130 in the Lok Sabha on 20th December 1957 and is also being mentioned in a statement to be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in implementation of the assurance arising out of answer to supplementaries to Starred Question No 1591 dated the 9th September, 1957 Collections made on the Flag Day on 5th December, 1958 will also be similarly allocated and utilized unless the Managing Committee of the Flag Day Fund decides to make any change

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

594. { **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shri B. C. Prodhan:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) the main features of the agreement entered into between the Government of Japan and the Government of India for the annual export of two million tons of iron ore to Japan,

(b) the rates at which the ores will be supplied, and

(c) the conditions of deferred payment for Japan's eight million dollars long-term-loan regarding mining equipment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The memorandum of agreement dated 19th March, 1958 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 143]

(c) The terms and conditions of the yen loan will be negotiated nearer the time when the credit is actually to be drawn upon

Loans to States

595 { **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shri B. C. Prodhan:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of loans given to various States by the Central Government during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far, State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 144]

Land for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

596. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 132 on the 19th November, 1958 and state·

(a) whether the information regarding allotment of land to Scheduled Castes Tribes from other States, including Mysore, has been received; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 145] Information in regard to allotment of land to Scheduled Castes from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh and in regard to Scheduled Tribes from the States of Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh, is still awaited

Medical Relief to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

597 **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Central Government have any scheme to provide medical relief to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during the year 1958-59,

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance that will be given by the Central Government to the State Governments for this purpose, and

(c) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has sanctioned such a scheme recently?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on State Plan Schemes and the whole of the expenditure incurred on Centrally Sponsored Programme are met by the Central Government

(c) The Government of India have not yet received information on this point

Central Excise Collectorate, Baroda

598. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Class I, II, III and IV staff under the Central Excise Collectorate, Baroda,

(b) number of Scheduled Caste persons among them category wise

(c) whether percentage of posts fixed for the Scheduled Caste person has been filled and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Property Returns

599. Shri S. C. Samanta
Shri Subodh Hansda
Shri Rameshwar Tantia
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955 Government servants have to report to the prescribed authority whenever they accept any dowry, purchase moveables like jewellery etc., purchase land, building and other materials etc,

(b) if so, the number of such reports received by Government during 1957-58,

(c) how many cases of non-compliance of the above Rules have been reported and by whom; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b), (c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Trained Personnel in Geology Department

600. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of trained personnel in the Geological Survey of India,

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet this problem

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a permanent training college for training geologists in India and

(d) if so the location thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh). (a) to (d) The Geological Survey of India has been facing shortage of trained personnel in the open market for employment in this Department The Geological Survey of India has initiated special training courses for the junior lecturers of the Universities with a view to improve the field training imparted by the Universities There is also a scheme to train about 100 post-graduates with the officers of the Geological Survey of India for a period of 5 to 6 months

2 Since the Universities are turning out sufficient number of geology graduates, it is not intended to set up a separate training college To supplement, however, the field training of university graduates, schemes mentioned in para 1 above have been launched by the Geological Survey of India

Leave Travel Concession

601. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees have been denied the opportunity of availing the leave travel concession upto Srinagar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that requests have been made to the Ministry of Home Affairs to liberalise the present leave travel concession scheme, and

(c) how many employees of the Central Government whose home town is Srinagar have availed themselves of the benefit of this concession upto the end of December, 1958?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Under the Leave Travel Concession Scheme the travel concession is restricted to journey by rail The concession in respect of persons proceeding to Srinagar will therefore be admissible only upto Pathankot, the railway station nearest to the home-town of the Government servants

(b) Yes The question of liberalisation of the concession will depend on the recommendations of the Pay Commission

(c) The information will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Use of Regional and Hindi Languages

602. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the names of States where regional languages are used for purposes of regional administration; and

(b) the progress made in the use of Hindi for inter-States and all India purposes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 146]

Life Insurance Corporation

603. { **Shri N. Keshava:** / **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of new business done year-wise since the inception of the Life Insurance Corporation, region and zone-wise, and

(b) what is the corresponding lapsed business for the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

(Figures in Crores of Rupees)

Zone	1-9-56 to 31-12-56	1957	1958 (adjusted upto 26-1-59
Northern	8·11	33 89	39 21
Central	9 42	35 71	41 30
Eastern	8 74	68 05	68·41
Southern	13 34	74 14	84·34
Western	11·97	64 71	75·79
Foreign	3·19	5·40	4·80
TOTAL	54 77	281·90	313·85

(Figures in Crores of Rupees)

	1-9-56 to 31-12-56	1957	1958 (adjusted upto 26-1-59)	
(b) (Sums assured and bonuses)				
Northern	4·06	10 62		Since the accounts of the Corporation for the year 1958 are not yet complete, the information is not available
Central	0 22	3 05		
Eastern	12·38	35·13		
Southern	3·24	14 07		
Western	24·69	52 75		
Foreign	Nil*	0 26*		
TOTAL	44·59	115·68		

*These figures relate only to the New Business of the Corporation in the Foreign Territories. Lapses in respect of existing Foreign Business of Units under the Control of the Zones are included in the figures pertaining to the respective Zones.

Quarters for Workers of Steel Plants

604. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1142 on the 30th August, 1958 and state the progress made in the construction of quarters for the workers of Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Since the 30th August, 1958, the following quarters have been built at Bhilai and Durgapur—

Bhilai—3,371 temporary
—1,174 permanent

Durgapur—1,113 permanent

Aeroplanes Purchased for the Armed Forces

605. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) the number of aeroplanes purchased for the Armed Forces during 1958-59; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to give out the information

Regional Languages in Punjab

606. { Shri Ram Krishan: / Shri D C Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1030 on the 5th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of giving grants-in-aid to Punjab State for development of regional languages?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): It has been decided to give a grant equal to 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure this year on the preparation and publication of the first volume of a Hindi Encyclopaedia in Punjabi

West German Scholarships

607. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 460 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state

(a) whether all the Scholarships offered by the West German Government (Hamburg Chamber of Commerce) for practical training of Indian nationals in West Germany have since been utilised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to get a sufficient number of suitable candidates so far.

Coal in Andhra Pradesh

608. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri D. V. Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) the extent of coal-bearing area and its potential capacity in Andhra Pradesh at present,

(b) the details of the proposals to increase its production to the maximum,

(c) the amount of additional capital necessary for the same, and

(d) the extent to which the expenditure is going to be incurred during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The area of coal-bearing formations already exposed in the Godavari Valley is of the order of 700 square miles It is estimated that such formations may exist over an additional area of about 4,500 square miles underneath overlying rocks

Only the following reserves have been estimated so far

	Million Tons
Tandur-Jungaon	38
Karlapalli or Kamarm	2 2
Singareni or Yellandu	156

(b) The Singarem Collieries Co, Ltd, which holds several leases, has a programme for producing 3 million tons annually by the end of the current Plan period The production in 1958 was more than 2 1 million tons

(c) About Rs 7·57 crores, as estimated by the Singareni Collieries Co, Ltd.

(d) The entire expenditure will be incurred during the current Plan period and the first year of the Third Plan.

National Laboratories

609. **Shri V. P Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state how many meetings of the executive councils of national laboratories were held during 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M M Das): Twenty-four

Banaras Hindu University

610 **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S M Banerjee.
Shri A K Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the grant stopped by the University Grants Commission for the Banaras Hindu University has now been restored?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali) The University Grants Commission had never stopped payment of grants to the Banaras Hindu University But in view of the disturbed conditions that prevailed in the University sometime back, the Commission had called for the Vice-Chancellor's assurance regarding the safety of funds and the University's ability to disburse the same As the Departments of the University have started working normally, there is now no restriction in regard to the funds being made available to the University

Survey of India

611 **Shri S. M Banerjee** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether any percentage has been fixed for the retention of Army Officers in the Survey of India,

(b) if so what is the percentage,

(c) whether this percentage has affected the chances of promotion of Class II civilian officers in the department, and

(d) steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the civilian officers?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes. In Class I Service only.

(b) 50 per cent.

(c) No

(d) 25 per cent of the vacancies in Class I Service of the Survey of India above the grade of Deputy Superintending Surveyor are filled by promotion of Class II civilian officers

Steel Re-Rolling Mills in U P.

612. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) the number of steel re-rolling mills in U P at present,

(b) their capacity, and

(c) the number of such mills likely to be established during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Twenty-three sanctioned under the Iron and Steel Control Order and 7 unauthorised

(b) About 89,000 tons per annum on one-shift basis of which 38,600 is recognised for purposes of allotment of raw material

(c) No new re-rolling mills are to be set up but the cases of the seven unauthorised units are under consideration

Rocket Experiments in India

613. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a single-stage 250 lb rocket was launched by the Astronomical Society, Mysore, on December 26, 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rocket reached a height of 3,000 to 4,000 feet before it fell to earth;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to help the Society in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Government have no such proposal under consideration at present.

विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी विनियमों का उल्लंघन

६१४ **श्री बाजपेयी** क्या वित्त मंत्री २८ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३०० पर पूछे गये एक अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्न जानकारी दी गई हो

(क) १९४७ से ले कर १९५८ तक (वर्ष वार) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन के प्रवर्तन निदेशक को किन किन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं तथा वे शिकायतें क्या हैं ,

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में जांच की गई और

(ग) उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरार जी देसाई) (क) से (ग) प्रवर्तन-निदेशक (एनफोर्समेन्ट डायरेक्टर) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, १९४७ के तोड़े जाने के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में १ मई १९५६, से कार्य कर रहा है। यह कार्य पहले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक किया करता था। अधिनियम में सोने, चांदी, मुद्रा, प्रतिभूतियों (सिक्योरिटी) आदि के चोरी-छिपे लाये-ले जाने के मामलों में सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यवाही की जाने की भी व्यवस्था है। पर इन बातों का सम्बन्ध विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन के दूसरे पहलुओं से है जब कि प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध प्रवर्तन-निदेशक को प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों से

है। साधारणत: निदेशक शिकायतें प्राप्त नही करता; वह तो निदेशालय की जाच-पड़ताल सम्बन्धी अपनी प्रणालियों के अनुसार अपना जाच पडताल का काम करता है जिस में गुमनाम चिट्ठियो सहित तरह तरह के सूरागों के आधार पर आगे कार्यवाही करना तथा निदेशालय को किसी कारण से हुए किसी सन्देह के आधार पर आगे कार्यवाही करना शामिल है। इन सूरागो के आधार पर जाच-पड़ताल समाप्त होने के बाद जिन मामलों में काफी सबूत मिल जाता है। वे या तो निदेशक द्वारा निबटा दिये जाते हैं या प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाहियों के बाद न्यायालयों में भेज दिये जाते हैं। केवल निदेशक द्वारा निबटाये गये या न्यायालयों मे निर्णीत हुए मामलों की सूचना देना ही सम्भव है। सभा पटल पर दो विवरण रख दिए गये हैं जिनमे यह सूचना दी गयी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध सख्या १४७]

Linguistic Minorities

615. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for the provision of educational facilities for the children of linguistic minorities

(b) if so the broad outlines of the scheme, and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B Pant): (a) to (c) The Memorandum on safeguards for linguistic minorities, which was laid on the Table of this House on the 4th September, 1956 and was later issued to State Governments, provides for the educational facilities to be given to linguistic minorities. No further scheme regarding such facilities is under consideration.

Steel Plant at Raughat

616. **Shri S. C. Gupta:**
Sardar A. S. Saigal:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have approached Government of India for the establishment of a steel plant at Raughat; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

617. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many families have been benefited since the Central Government advised the States to distribute land to the landless Scheduled Castes and Ex-criminal Tribes free of cost?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का भारतीयकरण

६१८ **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में काम करने वाले विदेशी खनिको के स्थान पर कब तक भारतीय खनिक काम करने लग जायेंगे ?

इस्पात खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग मे काम करने वाले विदेशी अधिकतर व्यधन काम के लिये आवश्यक कर्मचारी है और कुछ परामर्शदाता या सलाहकार हैं। जब अध्ययनाधीन (under studies) भारतीय पूर्ण रूपेण प्रशिक्षित कर लिये जायेंगे और इन विशेष पदो पर कार्य करने के योग्य हो जायेंगे तो वे धीरे-धीरे विदेशी कर्मचारियो का स्थान ले लेंगे। कुल ३२ विशेषज्ञो में से १२ रूसानी विशेषज्ञो का स्थान तो पहले ही अध्ययनाधीन भारतीयो ने ले लिया है और कुल ४३ विशेषज्ञो मे से २० रूसी व्यधन विशेषज्ञों का स्थान निकट भविष्य में अध्ययनाधीन भारतीयो द्वारा ले लेने की आशा है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कोयला

६१६ **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे पूर्वी गोदावरी के भद्राचलम् तालुका मे तोतापल्ली नामक स्थान के निकट त्रिपुरा-पत्तावाडु मे लगभग ३०० फुट की गहराई पर कोयले की तह मिली है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाल ही मे किये गये व्यघन कार्य से कुछ कार्बोनेसियस शैल्स (carbonaceous shales) की मौजूदगी प्रगट की जा चुकी है । कार्य अभी भी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था मे है । इस लिये कोई खास परिणाम नही निकाला जा सकता ।

Marine Fossils of Warkallai

620. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:** **Shri Punnoose:** **Shri Kodiyan**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1504 on the 15th December, 1958 and state the reasons for not studying in detail the marine fossils collected during the investigation at Warkallai?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The marine fossils collected during the course of investigation for lignite at Warkallai have since been studied in detail and identified The details of the fossils so far identified are as follows

Pelecypods Glycimeris (Pectunulus sp) Arca anadara, Pinna sp Crassatellites sulcatus, Cyrena sp, Cardium sp, Ervillia sp, Pterina sp

Gastro-pods Nerita sp, Natica sp, Turis Clavatula asperulata, Vermis sp, Pyrgulifera sp, Cerithium sp, Rimella rimosa, Cypraea sp., Purpura tricarinatus, Leiostoma pyrus, Fasiolaria turbellina, Latinus craticulatus, Harpa mutica, Oliva clavula, Conus ponderosus, Scaphandria conicus, Limnnae sp, Helix sp

The collection contains Echinius spines and operculum of Turbo

Repair of "Suryadaya"

621. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) whether the repair work in the new building for Eastern Command known as 'Suryadaya" has been completed,

(b) if so, the total amount spent on such repair, and

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted to ascertain the reasons for such early damage to the newly constructed building?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon). (a) No repairs have been carried out to the buildings known as "Suryadaya"

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Defence Production Board

622 Shri S M. Banerjee. Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) whether any meeting of the Defence Production Board was held in 1958 and

(b) if so, decisions taken therein?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes Four meetings were held in 1958

(b) The decisions were mostly related to matters concerning indigenous production of certain defence equipments which it is not considered to be in public interest to disclose

Central and State Social Welfare Boards

623. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether there are any Scheduled Castes members in the Central and State Social Welfare Boards;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the names of such members?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). (i) None on the Central Social Welfare Board.

(ii) Five on the State Social Welfare Boards as follows:—

1. Smt. J. M. Rajmani Devi (Andhra Pradesh),
2. Smt. Rukminiamma (Mysore),
3. Smt Jyoti Venkatachalam (Madras),
4. Smt. Anasuyabai Borkar (Bombay),
5. Shri Bhagat Mangat Ram (Jammu and Kashmir).

केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण मंत्रणा बोर्ड

६२४. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री बी० सी० मलिक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण मंत्रणा बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को, जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों को भेजा गया था, अब तक कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों अथवा संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों से कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती ओल्वा) : (क) तथा (ख). बोर्ड द्वारा १९५६ और १९५७ में की गई अधिकांश सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासनों ने असूलन मंजूर कर लिया है और जहां भी मुमकिन हो वे उन के मुताबिक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। १९५८ में की गई सिफारिशों के बारे में किसी भी राज्य सरकार या संघीय क्षेत्र से अभी तक पूरी सूचना नहीं मिली है।

Untouchability

525. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain communities which are treated as untouchables but not included in the list of scheduled castes; and

(b) the names of such communities and their population State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). During the course of discussions in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 1956, several Members of Parliament commented on the exclusion of several castes from the lists of scheduled castes. An assurance was then given on behalf of the Government that such of those excluded castes as were found to suffer from the stigma of untouchability would be included again in the lists and, in the meantime, the State Governments/Union Administrations have been requested to give such castes all the benefits extended to and enjoyed by the scheduled castes, except in the matter of special representation in the State legislatures and in Parliament. The Government of India are not, however, aware whether there are actually any such castes as no State Governments/Union Administrations have so far furnished any lists thereof. Care will be taken to ensure that all castes which are suffering from the stigma of untouchability are included in the revised lists of scheduled castes for which the State Governments/Union

Administrations have been requested to send their proposals. As soon as proposals from all the State Governments/Union Administrations are received a comprehensive legislation will be introduced in the Parliament to amend the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order, 1956.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Assistants in the Central Secretariat

626. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination in April 1959 for recruitment of Scheduled Tribes in Grade IV (Assistants) of the Central Secretariat Service,

(b) the present percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service; and

(c) if the required percentage of the Scheduled Castes is not yet reached, what special attempts the Government have made to recruit Scheduled Castes candidates?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The reservation of 12½ per cent. for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent. for the Scheduled Tribes in the Assistants' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service applies only to appointments made on the basis of competitive examinations. Direct recruitment to this Grade has so far been made as follows:—

Examination	Total recruitment	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Assistant's Grade Examination, July, 1955 (for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only)	98	95	3
Assistants' Grade Examination, November, 1955	800	19	1
Assistant's Grade Examination, July 1957	400	49	
TOTAL	1,298	163	4

It will be seen that the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes has been filled. No special steps in this regard are, therefore, necessary.

Re-finance Corporation

627. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 480 on the 28th November, 1958, and state progress made in the working of Re-finance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Re-finance Corporation for Industry (Private) Ltd sanctioned seven loans amounting to Rs 213 lakhs during the period from the 1st November, 1958 to the 31st January, 1959 as under:—

Name of Industry	Number of applications in respect of which refinance is sought	Amount sanctioned
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Ferro-Manganese	1	40
Textiles—Cotton	2	47
Cement	1	50
Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical chemicals	1	11
Electrical Manufacturing	1	15
Engineering	1	50
TOTAL	7	213

No amount against these loans was, however, disbursed during this period.

Grants to Private Educational Institutions in Punjab

628. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 270 on the 13th August, 1958 and state

(a) further names of the private educational institutions of the Punjab which applied for non-recurring grants from the Central Government during 1958-59,

(b) the amount sanctioned to each institution,

(c) whether some such cases are still pending disposal, and

(d) if so, by what date the pending cases will be disposed of?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 148]

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The cases are likely to be disposed of by the end of March, 1959

Crimes in Delhi

629. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes registered in Delhi during 1958, under the following categories, month-wise

(i) Murder,
(ii) assault on women,
(iii) unnatural offences,
(iv) dacoity,
(v) robbery,
(vi) theft,
(vii) cheating, and
(viii) other crimes;

(b) the number of cases under each head in part (a) above which remained undetected and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases sent up for trial and the convictions secured, and

(d) the number of cases, in which strictures were passed against police by the Judiciary and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 149.]

(d) No

Social Service Camps in Gurdaspur District

630. **Shri D C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) the total number and names of Labour and Social Service camps for students and other youth held with Central aid in Gurdaspur district during 1958,

(b) the total number and names of such camps to be held there during 1959,

(c) total amount spent on each camp,

(d) the nature of work done, and

(e) the procedure adopted for selection of sites and method followed for obtaining public co-operation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 150]

(e) The work site and the work itself are normally selected in consultation with the Block Development Officers or other State Government Officers of the area The camp organisers obtain their co-operation as well as of the people through local Panchayats

Visit of the Marshal of Royal Air Force

631. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, who

is on a 20,000 mile inspection tour of the R.A.F. units overseas visited Delhi in January, 1959; and

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit here?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The Marshal of the Royal Air Force stopped for a day at Delhi while on his inspection tour of R.A.F. units overseas.

Three-Year Degree Course

632. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 24th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to report how universities in U.P., Bombay and West Bengal could overcome the difficulties they faced in introducing the three-year degree course under the Chairmanship of Shri C. D. Deshmukh has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made;

(c) whether they have been examined;

(d) the progress made so far in the implementation of those recommendations; and

(e) the expenditure involved in their implementation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Second Deshmukh Committee has made two main recommendations with reference to the difficulties faced by the universities in Uttar Pradesh and the university of Bombay in the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course:

(i) On educational grounds the proposal of the U.P. Government to have the three-year degree course after the intermediate examination may be accepted but the U.P. Government should examine the other aspects of this question such as, the expenditure involved for the parents by the addition of one year, the equivalence of intermediate examination *vis-a-vis* other Universities, the financial implecations of the proposal etc.

(ii) In view of the fact that seven out of eight universities in Bombay State have not experienced the difficulties felt by the University of Bombay in reorganising university education on the recommended pattern, and in view of the fact that other States and Universities in other States have been resolving the difficulties mentioned by the Bombay University, Bombay University may be requested to reconsider the position.

2. As regards the problems faced by the Calcutta University in West Bengal in the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course, the Committee did not make any specific recommendation as the position is complicated on account of the very large number of students in some of the colleges in Calcutta. (This position is, being examined separately by the University Grants Commission).

(c) The report is under examination.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Ganja Plants in Manipur

633. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plantation of Ganja plants has been totally stopped in Manipur by the Administration;

(b) whether any smuggling of Ganja from Manipur was detected during the last 3 or 4 months; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Plantation of Ganja has been stopped in Manipur with effect from the 1st April, 1958.

(b) Yes.

(c) 12 cases involving a quantity of 11 seers 1 tola were detected during October, November and December, 1958.

Educational Grants to Delhi Corporation

634. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Corporation has asked for additional grants for education; and

(b) if so, nature of the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Translation of Hindi Literature in Regional Languages

635. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to translate masterpieces from Hindi literature into every regional language for the benefit of those who do not knew Hindi?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Sahitya Akademi has a Scheme of translating 37 Hindi classics into regional languages.

Cases in the City Civil Court, Calcutta

636. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases or suits pending or disposed of during 1958 the Government of India was the plaintiff and the amount of claim involved in them and the amount decreed in favour of the Government uptil now in the City Civil Court, Calcutta;

(b) in how many cases or suits, the Government of India was the defendant during the same period and the amount claimed against the Government uptil now in the said court; and

(c) how many disposed of cases or suits have ended in compromises and the amount involved in these cases?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Number of cases or suits in the City Civil Court, Calcutta, in which the Government of India was the plaintiff:

(i) Pending at the beginning of the year 1958 . .	2
(ii) Instituted during the year 1958 . . .	1
TOTAL .	3

Number of cases or suits disposed of by the Court during 1958 . . .	2

Amount involved :	Rs.
(i) In the suits disposed of	5,608
(ii) In the pending suits .	258
TOTAL .	5,866

Amount decreed in the suits disposed of . . . (Including costs)	6961·85
(b) Number of cases or suits in the City Civil Court, Calcutta, in which the Government of India was the defendant :	
(i) Pending at the beginning of the year 1958 . .	36
(ii) Instituted during the year 1958 . .	54
TOTAL .	90
Amount involved in the above suits . .	Rs. 335139·15
(c) Number of cases or suits which ended in compromise during 1958 .	8
Amount involved	32,117 11

Community Hall, New Delhi

637. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to transfer the management of Community Hall in New Delhi to the Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) The object underlying the proposal is that the Hall, which has been built for the benefit of Harijans, may be used for Harijan Welfare to a greater extent. The Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, which is affiliated to the Harijan Sevak Sangh, propose to use the Hall as headquarters for carrying out their family welfare schemes in Harijan Bastis all over Delhi.

Probation of Offenders Act

638. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 689 on the 21st August, 1958 and state the further progress made in various States regarding the enforcement of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and the framing of rules thereunder?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Act has not yet been brought into force as the State Governments and Union Territories are preparing the rules thereunder.

Technical Institute in Orissa

639. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any grants-in-aid for construction of the technical training institute at Takhatpur in the district of Mayurbhanj in Orissa;

(b) if so, what were the grants-in aid originally made for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(c) whether these grants-in-aid were reduced later?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For the year 1956-57, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was originally sanctioned and also paid in full as grant-in-aid for the institute. During 1957-58, the amount originally sanctioned for the purpose was Rs. 5.72 lakhs, while only a sum of Rs. 3.193 lakhs was actually paid to the State Government on the basis of their revised requirements for the institute. For 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 4.48 lakhs has been approved Under the revised procedure, the grant-in-aid is released monthly in the form of Ways and Means Advances by the Ministry of Finance to be adjusted finally on the basis of actual expenditure.

Stock Verification in Ordnance Factories

640. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stock verifications were carried out during 1958 in the three Central Ordnance Depots;

(b) if so, the details of the same showing the surplus and deficient items and their values;

(c) what steps are being taken to dispose of these surpluses and make up the deficiencies; and

(d) what measures the government propose to take to check such waste?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) It is presumed that the three Central Ordnance Depots referred to are those which were mentioned in Para No 23 of Audit Report Defence Services, 1958, *viz*, Central Ordnance Depots at Dehu, Agra and Delhi Cantonments The Stock Verification in Ordnance Depots is done once every financial year. Verification for the 1957-58 cycle was carried out in these three depots and the one for 1958-59 is in progress, which will be completed by 31st March, 1959

(b) Details about the surpluses and deficiencies revealed as a result of stock verification for 1957-58 cycle are given below —

	COD DEHU	COD AGRA	COD DELHI CANTT.
No of items found surplus	2,673	3,892	2,771
Value of surplus items	Rs 4 65 Lakhs	Rs 2 25 Lakhs	Rs. 6 05 Lakhs
No. of items found deficient	1,695	3,330	2,136
Value of deficient items	Rs. 1·35 Lakhs	Rs. 1 66 Lakhs	Rs. 0 68 Lakhs

(c) Surpluses and deficiencies revealed during Stock Verification are generally paper discrepancies, being attributable to accounting errors, incorrect identification, omission of certain locations during stock check and incorrect marking on packages The cases of real surpluses/deficiencies are, therefore, very few, and do not generally warrant a disposal or provision action

(d) Surpluses or deficiencies revealed during stock verification do not involve any wastage as they are mainly paper discrepancies as stated above Actual surpluses discovered during Stock Verification are taken on charge and utilised subsequently Deficiencies are enquired into thoroughly and disciplinary action taken where necessary

Assam Oil Refinery

641 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what schemes, if any, have been finalised for the distribution of processed oil from the Assam Refinery and details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D. Malaviya): The Assam refinery is scheduled to be in production in early 1961 Arrangements for the distribution of the products of that refinery are under consideration and have not been finalised yet

Houses for Scheduled Castes in Delhi

642. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government allocated any amount for Scheduled Caste Housing Scheme in the villages of Delhi during 1958-59 so far,

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme;

(c) whether all the houseless Scheduled Caste families are to be housed

under this scheme during this period; and

(d) if not, whether any further programme is to be launched for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Harijans living in rural areas of Delhi who do not own any pucca house and possess at least 60 sq. yards of land are eligible to receive grants of housing subsidy upto Rs. 750 each for construction of their houses. The beneficiary is expected to contribute Rs. 500 in the form of land, labour or material.

(c) No.

(d) This scheme for housing will be continued during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, within the funds available.

Evening Educational Institutions in Union Territories

643. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2002 on the 18th December, 1958 regarding evening educational institutions at present financially helped by the Central Government in Union territories and state:

(a) the number of students in these institutions (territory-wise);

(b) the number of students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes and other backward classes and women students; and

(c) the special privileges given to them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 151].

Cancellation of Requisitions Placed on U.P.S.C.

644. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine posts were advertised during 1957-58 to be filled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission but the requisitions were cancelled after the candidates had been already interviewed;

(b) if so, the number of candidates who applied for those posts, those who were found eligible and those who were called for and appeared at the interview therefor; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made of the expenditure incurred and the preliminary loss entertained by them due to circumstances for which they were not responsible?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Union Public Service Commission advertised 12 posts in 1957-58 which were subsequently cancelled on requests received from the Ministries concerned after the candidates were interviewed.

(b) 374 candidates applied for these 12 posts.. Out of these candidates, 144 were called for interview and 118 actually appeared for the interview.

(c) No such estimate has been made. The Union Public Service Commission, however, contribute towards the expenses incurred by the candidates by paying second class railway fare for journeys performed by them each way.

Life Insurance Corporation

645. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the percentage of revival of lapsed policies of the Life Insurance Corporation issued from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1958?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Since the accounts of the Life Insurance Corporation for the year 1958 have not been completed, the information is not available.

शिक्षा अनुदान

६४६. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री राम कृष्ण :
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा की दृष्टि पिछड़े हुए राज्यों की सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से १९५९-६० में अनुदानों में वृद्धि किये जाने की प्रार्थना की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) उड़ीसा राज्य ने प्रार्थना की थी कि उस के शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये केन्द्रीय अनुदानों का प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

(ख) विषय विचाराधीन है ।

Life Insurance Corporation

647. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any housing co-operatives have applied to Life Insurance Corporation for funds; and

(b) if so, how many and from what States?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation has so far received 10 applications from Co-operative Housing Societies for loans. Out of these applications, 7 applications are from the State of Bombay, and one each from the State of West Bengal, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

The Corporation has also received applications for loans from the Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited in Bombay State and the proposed Central Co-operative Housing Mortgage Bank in Madras State.

Issue of Transit Passes in Tripura

648. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the non-availability of transit-pass in time a number of trucks and lorries loaded with jute, have to stand by on the road-side at the guard-post of Tripura border for five to seven days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such delay?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

चीनी स्कूल

६४९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में चीनी स्कूल के पास अपनी इमारत नहीं है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इमारत के लिये धन-राशि बहुत पहले मंजूर कर दी गई थी

(ग) यदि हां, तो इमारत के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इमारत कब तक बन जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (घ) तक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Primary School Teachers of Bombay

650 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for improvement of the salaries of primary school teachers formulated by the Bombay State as part of its educational development programme has been received by the Central Government, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Appropriate Central Assistance is being given for the same

Currency Circulation

651 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the value in rupees of one, two, four and eight anna coins in circulation upto the end of January, 1959, and

(b) the estimated time when the Government expect to replace all the above coins by decimal coins?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) In the absence of information about the coins destroyed thrown away or buried underground by the members of the public, etc, the coins destroyed in Burma during the period of occupation during the last war and the quantity of coins left in those parts of the old India which now form Pakistan, it is not possible to give a correct answer to the question A very rough estimate, on the basis of coins issued and coins withdrawn upto the 30th November, 1958 (the latest date for which figures are available), is given below

(Value in lakhs Rs)

1 Anna	9,26
2 Annas	7,76
4 Annas	18,95
8 Annas	18,85

(b) All attempts are being made to withdraw from circulation the coins of the anna-pie series as quickly as possible but as the success of the withdrawal depends upon many factors such as the capacity of the mints to produce new coins, readiness on the part of the people to part with old coins and the adequacy of facilities for exchange, it is difficult to fix any time limit yet

Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

652. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total accommodation for students, trainees and research scholars in Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay and the mode of admission; and

(b) whether competitive examination for admission will be held in different centres as in the case of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M Das): (a) 1 The Institute when fully established will provide facilities for about 1500 students in the first degree courses and about 500 students in post-graduate courses and research

2 For 1959-60 session, 195 students are proposed to be admitted to the first degree courses and about 70 students to post-graduate courses and research

3 Admission to the Institute is made on an all-India basis The present procedure is the total number of seats available in the first degree courses is distributed in a certain proportion to all Universities|State Boards of Intermediate Examination and the best candidates from each University or State Board are selected on the basis of marks secured by them in the qualifying examination. For post-graduate courses and research, admission is made solely on the basis of merit

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Board of Governors of the Institute

Study of British Methods of Taxation

653. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether four Indian officers sent to Britain on the invitation of the British Council to study British methods of taxation have finished their course and practical work, and

(b) if so, who are these officers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The officers are

1 Shri S K Srivastava, Deputy Director, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi 2 Shri B V Mundkur, Under Secretary, Central Board of Revenue 3 Shri L S Marthandam Under Secretary Central Board of Revenue 4 Shri V Gauri Shankar, Under Secretary, Central Board of Revenue

All the four are members of the Indian Revenue Service

Republic Day Parade

654. { **Shri Braj Raj Singh** / **Shri Rajendra Singh** / **Shri Hem Raj** / **Shri D C Sharma** }

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the expenditure incurred in connection with Republic Day Parade and Beating of Retreat, 1959 item-wise, and

(b) the number of visitor and guest passes issued in this connection showing separately the number issued through M Ps, through other sources and through officers of the Defence Ministry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Accounts for the Republic Day Celebrations 1959, have not yet been finalised. A statement of expenditure will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when the accounts are completed

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 152].

Ashram Schools for Tribal Children

655. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount given to the Punjab State by the Central Government for the establishment of Ashram Schools during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far for the benefit of the Tribal children?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): No provision has been made by the Punjab Government for the establishment of Ashram Schools under the Backward Classes Sector of the Second Five Year Plan Consequently no assistance has been given for the purpose by the Centre during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59

प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापक

६५६. { **श्री पद्म देव** / **श्री वी० चं० शर्मा** } :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शेष राज्यों ने भी प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन में वृद्धि करने की योजनायें भेज दी है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन राज्यों से ऐसी योजनायें अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख) जी हां जम्मू और काश्मीर को छोड़ कर।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व शासकों के लिये रक्षक

६५७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व शासकों के महलों की रखवाली के लिये पुलिस के कितने सिपाही नियत हैं; और

(ख) इन सिपाहियों पर और भत्तों के रूप में कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Allowances for Ministers

658. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the money drawn by the Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Ministers of State on tours during the years 1954-55, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) whether there is any Committee which sanctions the expenditure incurred by the Ministers on tours?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B Pant): (a)

Year	Amount Rs.
1954-55	.. 4·71 lakhs
1956-57	.. 8·21 lakhs
1957-58	. 5·57 lakhs
1958-59	.. 1:34 lakhs (upto September, 1958 as booked in the office of the A.G.C.R.)

(b) No; the grant of travelling allowance to Ministers and Deputy Ministers is governed by the provisions of the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Rules, 1957, copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the House.

इलाहाबाद के नाम में परिवर्तन

६५९. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इलाहाबाद के नाम में परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Oriya Drama

660. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 760 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has taken a decision about giving of grants for promotion of Oriya Drama for 1958-59; and

(b) the names of organisations in Orissa which received grants from the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1957-58 and the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned grants to the following organisations in Orissa in 1957-58:—

Name of the Institution	Amount sanctioned Rs.
1. National Music Association, Cuttack .	7,000
2. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri . . .	1,800
3. Kala Vikash Kendra, Cuttack . . .	5,000
4. Annapurna Theatre Group 'B', Cuttack .	2,000

Free Milk for Delhi School Children

661. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to distribute free milk to school children in Delhi,

(b) if so, the broad features thereof, and

(c) the amount sanctioned as Central assistance for the scheme

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c) At present there is no scheme for free supply of milk to school children in the schools run or aided by the Delhi Administration The Delhi Municipal Corporation, however, proposes to supply free milk to under-nourished children only (and not to all children) in the schools under its jurisdiction The Corporation has earmarked a sum of Rupees one lakh for this purpose in the next year's budget Dried powdered milk will be supplied by the UNICEF and the Red Cross Society for distribution The preparation of milk from powder will be the responsibility of the Corporation No financial assistance has been given by the Union Ministry of Education to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for this purpose

Scholarships to Artists

662. **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri Barman:
Shri S. C Samanta:
Shri Jhulan Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Selection Board has finalised its report for award of scholarships to young artists,

(b) how many of them appeared before the Selection Board and how many were selected,

(c) whether any persons have been selected from Bihar, and

(d) if so, their number and names?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 360 and 46 respectively.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Bombay High Court

663. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Judges in the High Court of Bombay at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present number of judges fall short of the numbers required for disposal of the volume of work that is at present pending in the High Court,

(c) the number and nature of different cases with break up pending in the High Court at present, and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The sanctioned strength of the Bombay High Court is sixteen permanent Judges and four Additional Judges

(b) No

(c) Civil

(1) Original Side		3,431
(2) Appellate Side		12,068
		15,499
Criminal		913
	TOTAL	16,412

(d) The High Court is taking all possible steps to bring down the arrears

Granulation Plant

664. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri B. C Pradhan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the setting up of a Granulation Plant in any steel plant

site for the manufacture of cement from slag;

(b) if so, in which Steel Plant; and

(c) whether any application has been received to put up such a plant in Private Sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) The question of manufacture of cement from blast furnace slag was kept in mind while planning the lay-out of the three new steel works Sufficient room is left in each of the works for a slag granulation plant to be erected whenever it is decided to have one Not all slag is suitable for cement making Whether it is suitable or not will depend upon a variety of factors regarding the raw materials which go into the blast furnace This can therefore, be determined only after experience of production for a few months But *prima facie* there is reason to believe that the slag will be suitable If it is actually found suitable, the slag of Bhilai will be granulated for making cement by the Associated Cement Company Similarly the slag of Rourkela if found suitable is expected to be utilised by the Cement Works at Rajgangpur So far no cement manufacturer has expressed definite interest in using the slag of Durgapur

No application has been received from any private parties to put up granulation plant in any of the three steel plants

Museum at Lothal

665 {Shri P. K. Deo: Shri B C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to build a Museum at Lothal; and

(b) if so, its cost?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The cost has not yet been worked out

---

12 hrs

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) You have been pleased to write to me that my adjournment motion on a bomb explosion resulting in four deaths in a village near about Allahabad has been rejected on the ground that I may elicit information by way of a question I may submit that in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly day before yesterday the Chief Minister made a statement, and no further information is to be elicited Information has been given there My submission is, this is a direct responsibility of the Defence Ministry of the Government of India Military exercise is taking place and a mortar bomb has been left there Why did they not take adequate steps to remove that bomb The bomb exploded and four deaths have taken place In Agra and Jhansi also deaths have taken place previously It comes directly under the Defence Ministry and if they do not take adequate steps these deaths would continue to take place when bombs explode That is why I want the adjournment motion to be admitted I do not want only further information to be given which may be within the knowledge of the Government of India

Mr. Speaker: What I said was this This matter was taken up before the hon Member himself As he himself has pointed out, the question came up in the U P. Assembly and the Chief Minister, Shri Sampurnanand in giving his reply said that there was a bomb made of brass metal and the man who picked it up wanted to break it open with a hammer. Is the Defence Ministry directly responsible for that man breaking that with a hammer? (*Interruptions*).

Order please. It is true it is a defence mater. But it is not that every matter that relates to Defence that can be brought forward by way of an adjournment motion. All that I said was that a question may be put and that I will ask the Minister to answer it. Does the hon. Member feel that we should adjourn this House to look into this matter of the death of 4 persons .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Four deaths have taken place

Mr. Speaker: It is by accident that four persons were there. The man who noticed that bomb beat it with a hammer to find out what exactly it was. Therefore, let us not spend our time in . ...

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur). If I find something on the road, I do not expect it to be a bomb. I would certainly like to know what it is.

Mr. Speaker: Order; order I am not prepared to allow the time of the House to be taken up by this. The purpose can be better served by putting a question. Thereafter, if anything like regular indifference on the part of Government comes to light, this House can from time to time get opportunities. I can allow any number of question or discussions Now, at this stage, I only said that instead of taking away the time of the House by an adjournment motion, if the hon. Member were to put a question, I will allow it and the hon. Minister will throw more light on this matter. If we are not still satisfied, let us see. We are not dispersing immediately. We might have a special sitting to discuss this matter if necessary.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I cannot discuss a matter of policy there; that is the thing. Information is there; 4 deaths have taken place.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will wait for the Defence Ministry to come up for discussion in the General Budget.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Amendment to Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No G S.R 163/R-Amdt. XXX dated the 7th February, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1225/59.]

Notification under All India Services Act

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Sir, on behalf of Shri Datar I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No G.S.R 1163 dated the 13th December, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1226/59]

Notification under Inter-State Corporations Act

Shrimati Alva: Sir, on behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957, a copy of the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board Order, 1959, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 118 dated the 31st January, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1227/59.]

Amendments to Central Excise Rules

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(i) G.S.R. No. 183 dated the 14th February, 1959.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 184 dated the 14th February, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1228/59.]

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): We do not yet know the contents of the Report. But in view of the interest in the matter that was evinced earlier when the reference was made, may I request you to fix a date for the discussion of the Report in due course.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly read the rules.

> "After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration....."

If no such motion comes in, of course, the question of privilege will lapse. The hon. Member can table a motion.

Shri M. R. Masani: Very well, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Is he a member of the Committee?

Mr. Speaker: He can table a motion whether he is a member of the Committee or not.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Sir, Rule 315 reads:

> "After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is 'any other member'.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Then the rule says the discussion shall be for half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to any member to give notice.

Shri M. R. Masani: Thank you, Sir.

12-06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED HARRASSMENT OF A MARRIAGE PARTY

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The alleged harassment of a marriage party of Scheduled Castes in a village in Tehri (U.P.) on the 14th January, 1959."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): A Harijan marriage party with Dola-Palik was stopped on the 14th January, 1959, while returning from village Pangriyana to village Dhoong Patti Gyarahgaon in Tehri-Garhwal because some caste Hindus took objection to the Dola-Palik being carried through the village. A large number of people collected at the place and the Patwari of the village assisted by four police constables was unable to control the situation. At the request of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kirtinagar, the Superintendent of Police then sent an armed police guard with some constables. The Tehsildar, Deoprayag and Station Officer, Kirtinagar also reached the village. The marriage party passed the village safely on 2nd February,

1959. Since then enquiries have been made in the matter by the District Magistrate, Tehri-Garhwal, who has assured the persons concerned that due and proper action will be taken according to law The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kirtinagar, has already issued warrants against 27 persons The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been advised to take action against the people concerned also under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

12-08 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 23rd February will consist of—

(1) Further consideration and passing of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha;

(2) Discussion and voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1958-59,

(3) Consideration and passing of the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959;

(4) Consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1958;

(5) Consideration and passing of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee,

(6) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1959-60 will commence on 25th February; and

(7) Presentation of the General Budget for 1959-60 at 5 p.m. on 28th February, Saturday.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Sir, four days ago I presented an application and I would also draw attention to the fact that no reply has been given to me.

Mr. Speaker: For what?

Raja Mahendra Pratap. It was about the advertisement about dances in 4 hotels I presented it four days ago

Mr Speaker: I rejected it

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I wanted the information

Mr Speaker: I have given the information

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want one clarification, Sir, regarding the business for next week It is said that the discussion on the Railway Budget will begin on the 25th There are two or three other legislative business before this House If they are not completed by then, will they be held over?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certainly

Shri T B. Vittal Rao: But there is the Income-Tax Ordinance also

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It will be completed

Mr. Speaker: As we proceed hon. Members will know when we will conclude Everything lies in the hands of the House.

12-10 hrs

MOTION *RE.* DETERIORATION IN THE STANDARD OF GAMES AND SPORTS

Shri T B Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr Speaker, I beg to move:

> "That this House expresses its concern at the deterioration in the standard of games and sports in the country especially of cricket and urges upon the Government to take suitable measures to

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

improve the quality of Indian athletics."

Mr. Speaker: Why cannot this stand over till after this part-heard Bill is over? What is the hurry for this?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I do not mind, but the Minister concerned is not here.

Mr. Speaker: Normally part-heard matters must have preference over other matters. I do not know why this has been shifted

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This has been allotted 2½ hours today. After these 2½ hours, the non-official business begins. Therefore, this has to be completed. So, there would not be any place for the Government business today.

Mr Speaker: Very well

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, while moving this motion I suffer from a handicap. This motion should have been moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee but he has left for Calcutta due to the sudden illness of his son He has been making some study on the deterioration of standards in sports, especially after the defeat of the Indian Hockey team in the Asian games at Tokyo It has come into the lime-light following the performance of our cricketeers during the last test matches with the West Indies My information is that after the selection of the captain by the Selection Board—I am informed most reliably—several of the other players refused to co-operate with him I was really surprised to hear that. This captain—I do not know him though he comes from the same place as I come from—has been playing for the last 15-16 years and has been considered to be a very fast bowler in those days and has been a very good sportsman. After he had been selected and asked to lead the team, several players refused to co-operate with him with the result that our performance in one of the test matches had been very poor. Later on one amazing thing we have found with our cricket team is the selection of captains. At no time did we see such a thing. Our teams went abroad to England, to West Indies and other places and they have done well. But we have not seen captains being changed three or four times. Here in our country we were playing against a foreign country which has sent not its very best team. Probably it is not their very best team because three of the best players were not included. The Board of Control for Cricket in our country was almost thinking of cancelling this team because three of its best players were not visiting India—Worrell, and Walcott. How small does it look if captaincy is changed three times? It is utter lack of discipline or whatever you may call it. It is unfortunate and I do not like to blame anybody. But there is something wrong which goes to show that things are not all right with the Board of Control or the Selection Board This matter must be looked into

There is one more thing Our team is visiting England very soon and probably the selection of this team will take place within two days hence. I hope that proper selection will be made and certain standards of behaviour will be formulated in consultation with the players and the organisations Otherwise, let them not repeat what has been done here—changing the captains very often. Some years ago, we were able to accomplish much in the field of cricket Today, we have come to the position in our country where there is no fast bowler at all like Mohamad Nissar We have, it seems, been doing well when there was no proper training at all Now, there is the Rajkumari coaching scheme Then we did not receive encouragement as we are receiving now But we are not faring well as we did in the past. There are some defects in the Rajkumari coaching scheme but that is a different matter. What I mean to say is that in spite of these things our standards are not improving.

I find a big statistical data mentioned in the *ad hoc* committee's report on sports in which they have said that our standards were not deteriorating Statistics show that The Asian games were organised in Delhi in 1951 We were second in that Then we participated in the Manila Asian Games and there we were fourth Recently, in Tokyo we were seventh Statistically, it will be correct to say that there has been no deterioration if you take, for instance, the time for the 100 metres race and compare the time taken before and the time taken now But what I say is this In the games where 24 countries take part in Asian games, we have receded from the 2nd place to the 7th place The other countries have advanced while we have not If you accept that there has been no deterioration, you should agree that we have not advanved to the extent the other countries have That itself shows that the standards have not improved but deteriorated Instead of going forward, we are going backwards Imagine this In the Asian games today there is not the People's Republic of China, which has got a population of 600 million If that is also included I do not know where our country will stand

In the *ad hoc* committee's report I find that some statistical data had been given about the selection of teams for hockey They have selected five from the police of which one is an ex-university student three from the railways of which one is an ex university student and of the others one student and two honv coaches and six others Only the other day when the Railway Minister presented his Budget he very rightly said that the railwaymen had held the championship in hockey (*An Hon Member* and *kabadi*) I do not say all the players who participated in the national championship should be invited but I do not know why only three had been included from the national champions This requires some sort of an explanation Moreover, I find that in some of the federations people are holding the post for several years I have personally nothing against those people but I venture to suggest that those who are not sportsmen at all

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo Indians) Have they got any sporting instinct?

Shri T B Vittal Rao. They do have the sporting instinct, but, if they continue to hold the same office for a number of years, as in the case of the President, it will not be correct I do not mind their helping the sport in their advisory capacity, for there are some who have really contributed to the sport and have played it and they are on the Board of Control They have contributed a good lot, but there are some other people occupying positions which they should not occupy This has to be looked into by the Government because when they give grants they should be very careful

Then I find that the encouragement given to sports in the schools and colleges is not in proportion to the increase in the strength of the students in various schools and colleges In some schools plans for buildings are sanctioned when the schools have got no playground at all There are several such schools I found one school which has got about 600 students located in the busiest part of the town and where in cases of sports they will have to go another three miles from the school to play games This should not be the case Therefore, I suggest that more attention should be paid for sports in colleges and schools There should be provision for more playgrounds in schools and colleges

Then inter-school sports and games are held and various championships are contested In addition to that I would like that inter-district tournaments are also held in the various States Usually we see only the police of the States meeting frequently at sports and games I would like this to be extended I am not against it That should continue,

[Shri T B Vittal Rao]

but in addition to that, every State should conduct inter-district competitions once a year and inter-district tournaments in games once a year.

About the employment of coaches in the schools and colleges which are the training grounds for training best sportsmen and who can accomplish best results in the national and international games and sports, I should like to see that proper attention is paid to this aspect in schools and colleges The old drill-master method of training in sports should be given up Instead, properly qualified coaches should be appointed This will help building up a proper sports organization in our country With these words, I move the motion

Mr Speaker Motion moved

> "That this House expresses its concern at the deterioration in the standard of games and sports in the country especially of cricket and urges upon the Government to take suitable measures to improve the quality of Indian athletics"

I have received notice of an amendment by Shri M C Jain Is he moving it?

Shri M C Jain (Karthal) Yes, Sir I beg to move

That in the original motion

omit "especially of cricket"

Mr. Speaker: I will call him afterwards Shri Jaipal Singh

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Speaker Sir, in a way, I am not sorry that you were pleased to allow some time for a discussion on this subject today But I hope it does not mean that a full-dress debate on the report of the ad hoc committee on sports will thereby be precluded hereafter I do think the subject is important enough for this House to exercise itself more fully in due course

Today, I have not very much to say except to ask hon Members to be a bit patient till the report is submitted to Parliament. Then they will find whether the recommendations

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) It is available in the Library

Shri Jaipal Singh. I think it will be

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is

Shri Jaipal Singh: Then, if it is available already, two hours are not enough, one whole day should be devoted to the entire report

12-25 hrs

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

Hon Members as a whole have not had the time to go through the report I doubt whether many have read the report There is no doubt whatever that all is not well in the realm of sports in this country I would only like to talk about a matter which might be of help to this country in the immediate future

Reference has been made to cricket I am not here to sit in judgement My hon friends are there They are the great cricketers The cricket captain of the Parliament team unfortunately has gone out There are other cricketers They are in a better position to talk about cricket But I would ask hon Members not to judge things by our failure in performances You are a bad sportsman if you cannot take your defeat sportingly Let us not judge Melbourne, Tokyo or even the recent test matches against West Indies, because by our own stupidity, by our bad leadership, may be faulty selection, we could not do as well as we might have done I think we would be lacking in the sense of sportsmanship if we had to measure ourselves against other countries by their standards Admittedly, a great country like this should produce better

results. I accept that. As to what should be done to improve standards, to improve the situation, I think that matter had better be taken up in the full-dress debate later on.

Coming to this problem of cricket, already everybody knows it, and I am giving out no secrets. There are persons lobbying for leadership of the next visit of our team abroad. Now, having seen what has happened only recently,—it is still very fresh in our minds,—I would ask not only those who are in authority, who are in the control of cricket, in this country but also Government to take a little more interest in seeing to it that we send out such persons as are fit ambassadors of this country. You cannot get a better ambassador than a good sportsman. That thing has not been fully appreciated, particularly by our politicians, not only here but throughout the country.

In my Minute of Dissent, it is very strong tobacco,—I regret,—I do not regret in fact—but I have said things bluntly, because then alone my views would have arrested the attention which they richly deserve.

I have said that there is someone lobbying. It is also equally patent that the person who is lobbying is an undesirable person. It is no good the hon. Minister or the Board of Control for Cricket sheltering itself behind the fact, "Well, it is an autonomous organization and so what can we do?" Autonomy when it suits people is a very good thing, but when things go wrong, then they come forward and accuse the Government. The Committee of which I had the privilege to be a member has made the report. I do not mind confessing that when I was first invited by my hon. friend, I declined to join it, for obvious reasons, which are expressed in the Minute of Dissent. But when he made a subsequent appeal that I had not better run away from the job, I readily agreed, and as I said, we tried to do our best. We had two other hon. Members of Parliament, very eminent sportsmen in the past. You will see, and I think on the whole, considering the very short time we had, we have not done too bad a job.

So, my immediate appeal is about the sending of the cricket team abroad. There is the big boss of cricket sitting there.

An Hon. Member: *Ex*-Chairman.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Once a boss always a boss. I would appeal to him to use his good offices in full cooperation with Government and to ensure that the catastrophies of the past are not repeated. There is very much more I can say, but I would prefer not to say things on this occasion. But there is one appeal that I wish to make and it is to us, politicians. My hon. friend just now said that there are office-bearers who do not play games and they continue to be bosses. In fairness, are we any more competent, most of us, to talk of sports? Let us be fair to ourselves. One can take the wrong angle in this matter. One can be a very good sportsman without actually playing.

One of my main differences with the committee's recommendations has been on that issue. The committee as a whole, by a majority, thinks that if you permit a person to hold a top office only for a few years you have remedied the whole matter. The committee has been blind to the fact that you can get a good person who can for ever be in office doing good work. You are not going to get rid of the trouble by limiting the tenure of office-bearers.

As far as I can read the situation, what is really wrong is with leadership; not only political, but, in every other form, leadership is wrong in the country at the present moment. You can go from State to State. I have had the pleasure of being associated with various sports organisations in Bengal, Bihar and then in Delhi. Except for our beloved Prime Minister, what leadership do we get from

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

the Treasury Benches? Of course, our Deputy Ministers are first class sportsmen and they should come to the front benches; then it will be all right. I have no doubt in my mind about it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about Parliamentary Secretaries?

Shri Jaipal Singh: What interest do they take? This House has already set an example four years ago; we played that wonderful match and you, Madam, were one of the leaders in it. We all know what a friendly atmosphere is created That parliamentary cricket team is going to play again on the 14th and 15th of next month Similarly I look forward to this House sending its team on a goodwill mission to the Banaras Hindu University I have only mentioned two instances We have a personal responsibility in the matter We shall be doing no good to ourselves or to the country if we just criticise The question is what part can we play in bettering the situation

I feel very strongly that if at the State level, the Ministers take a little more healthy interest in giving personal and frequent patronage to various tournaments, visiting colleges and the like, the situation will immediately improve But our Ministers are interested in visiting places where photographs will be taken I have already said that the Deputy Ministers here are a model to our senior Ministers and therefore, they should be promoted to the front benches

I know you and I feel very strongly, Madam, about Calcutta and the way it has been neglected There is no stadium. The biggest city in this country is without a stadium and Government have been just thinking and thinking They go on thinking *ad infinitum*, when something immediate has to be done. I am very glad that even my own backward State of Bihar has written to the Central Government for assistance for building a studium at Patna. But Patna is the wrong place for it; it should be built either at Ranchi or at Jamshedpur. The most unsporting cabinet in the whole of India is in Patna I am making an objective assessment. All these 20 years in the field of politics, I have been trying to make them sports-minded, but so far I have not succeeded.

I would like hon. Members to take a reasonable view of the situation. Things are not very good, of course. When the report comes before the House and is debated here, I hope the Business Advisory Committee will give at least 10 hours to debate it, because it is a thing that will have to be gone into very very thoroughly. It is a matter of our giving our support in regard to finance. I hope there will be large sums made available At that time, I think it would be appropriate for us to go into details, but meanwhile, I think we should congratulate Dr Shrimali for appointing the *ad hoc* committee on sports at long last, although it was at the wrong instance. I hope he is not scared by the Press criticism I think too much note has been taken of the Press criticism about what happened at Melbourne and Tokyo I do not think that that should have been taken so much notice of that a committee of this sort was necessary It was necessary for other reasons and not for what happened at Melbourne and Tokyo

My main point is, let us not run away with the impression that we can beat other countries in the race as we are A different approach, a different process, has to be brought into being if, with our 380 million people, we are to produce better sportsmen than we have been doing in the past

There is another important thing that people forget. It is not the physical performance alone that is important in sports It is the character of the persons that is much more important. People forget that. People seem to think that if somebody can run 100 metres in such and such

a time, he is a wonderful man That is wrong Even some of our cricketers who are good players are not fit representatives of this country to be sent abroad

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am glad that the hon Minister confessed to this when we had a discussion in 1955 that for virtually 28 years of his service, he has not played any game, nor even in his student days

Mr. Chairman: There are a large number of Members who desire to participate I propose to give 10 minutes to each hon Member If many perorations are not made one can finish in 10 minutes

Shri Jaipal Singh He was a member of the Indian Olympic Association

Mr. Chairman: We will see how the debate progresses

Shri V P Nayar: It was my lot in 1955 to bring to the notice of Government by a discussion the serious deterioration in the standards of sports and games As a matter of fact, I have here the records of India in almost every game listed down, with the records of other countries, but in view of your warning, I do not propose to go into details I had been rather distressed by the hon Minister's attitude towards this House in respect of presenting the report It was necessary for us to ring up several times to get even one copy, which ultimately came only yesterday

I am glad that the hon Minister in detailing the task of the committee rightly pointed out what they were supposed to do The Government was undoubtedly concerned with the deterioration of standards in sports and games, as is evident from Dr Shrimali's indications to the committee But I am surprised how this committee was appointed consisting of persons whose names are given here Mr Jaipal Singh, who perhaps is the only Member of this House to have had the honour of leading India's hockey team to victory in the Olympics, has given a minute of dissent which every Member should take note of I may be permitted to read out one or two sentences from it

> "By their very composition, the committee have been handicapped in making a thorough probe into the state of affairs of our sports and games and more so in submitting bold and realistic recommendations It was a mistake to put some of the members in the insidious role of prosecutors and judges They would have been much more useful as witnesses The committee met only half a dozen times and no witnesses were invited"

I ask this very simple question what was this committee appointed for? Who were the persons from whom the Government wanted an enquiry into the causes for deterioration of the standards?—The very persons who are holding key positions in the organisations which brought about this catastrophic downfall I may say here that I have the highest regard for the persons mentioned in this list, but I must submit that they were not at all fit enough to play the role which they were given For example, I find the President of the Indian Olympic Association is His Highness, the Maharaja of Patiala He is a good friend of mine and I have the greatest admiration for him I have watched him playing cricket several times He has been the President of the Indian Olympic Association for not less than ten years Then comes Shri Naval Tata He was the President of the Indian Hockey Federation God knows whether he has ever handled a hockey stick in his life but he has been there and during his tenure as President we find a decline After the days of Shri Jaipal Singh's leadership Indian hockey has been on the decline Until 1955 when I said that all was not well, the Minister did not take very serious notice of it and we found to our dismay that we lost the hockey medal in the Asian Games.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Then comes Rajkumari Amrit Kaur In 1953 she started a coaching scheme, subsidised by the Government of India, run in her own name as the Rajkumari Coaching Scheme Following that is the name of Mr Moin-ul-Huq who was there for the last 17 years in the Indian Olympic Association Of course, Dr Subbarayan is there He is no longer connected with the Board of Control I know that once upon a time it was he who pulled our cricket from the quagmire in which the game was Then there are many other persons If the Government had appointed a committee consisting of the right type of people—some of the persons included in this committee are of the right type, no doubt, and I have no grudge against any one of them—if it was a committee competent to make a detailed probe and to examine some of the members now included in the committee as witnesses, as very rightly pointed out by Shri Jaipal Singh, we could have known the causes for the deterioration I find from the body of the report that event after event are detailed—time, distance and so on They have all been tabulated One can find by going through that statistics that in athletics at least we are making improvement But where do we stand in the field of world athletics? We were 7th in the last Asiad As pointed out by comrade T B Vittal Rao, we were 2nd in 1951 when the Asian Games were held in the National Stadium here We came down to 4th when we went to Manila When we went to Tokyo we came down to the 7th

Smaller countries with lesser populations have come better than us In 1951 we beat Indonesia in football by 3-0 Next year when we went to Manila the same Indonesia beat us by 4-1 Why does it happen? How are we going to check it? We are not able to check it because the organisation of these games remains in the hands of certain persons whose main interest is not in promoting the games but still they retain the office, the purposes of which I do not know

It would have been very profitable for the Committee to go into this question and they could have taken the advice or the opinion or even the criticism of some of the members from a capacity different from the capacity of a member of such a very important committee And what has the All India Sports Council been doing? I say that the organisation was not properly constituted. But then Dr Shrimali defended them by saying that they are running a Coaching Scheme They spent some money for it Then what happened? Even in the First Five Year Plan we find that there were distinct targets in the field of norms for physical standards. I do not know what happened to that. Probably they have done something I find in China that norms have been laid down, and millions of students had exceeded the limits in one year I find that in other countries also the same thing has happened But what are our norms? Is any encouragement given to the deserving college students? who are very promising in ports and games

I find that the committee has recommended 10 acres for 1,500 students Ten acres will not cover even 3 or 4 foot-ball courts Just imagine that 1,500 students will have to play in one or two foot-ball grounds, which cannot take in the evening more than two teams, each consisting of eleven people So, about 75 students can use the play-field

This is the type of report which has been produced by the Committee. So, it is quite natural to say that we must have very comprehensive study made about this problem I, therefore, request the hon Minister to appoint another committee to study the problem in its proper perspective

I find from the composition of the committee that an official of the Finance Ministry has found a place there A Joint Secretary of the Education Ministry is also put there. I know that the Secretary of the Com-

mittee, Mr Masud, was a player who represented India, who had the distinction of representing India in the Olympic Games His selection was quite correct But why do we have a Joint Secretary from the Finance Ministry? Are there any financial implications here to warrant expert opinion of the Joint Secretary? I do not understand it

Then there are eminent members of this House who also happen to know very many details about sports Of course, some of them have been included I say that Government's attitude in respect of this has to change and the sports and games have to be pulled out of the despicable situation in which they are at present Something has to be done in that direction

Speaking about cricket, I am very sorry to hear from Shri Jaipal Singh that there has been lobbying in respect of one of the managers of the team We all know how our Indian cricket has been continuously fading out Once upon a time it was not long ago—Indian cricket was described in glowing terms Here is a book on "Indian Cricket Cavalcade" from which I may be permitted to read just one sentence It refers to Indian cricket as seen in England then

Mr. Chairman: By whom?

Shri V. P Nayar By ARBI" This is one of the very few books which gives a chronological history of Indian cricket It is stated there

> "For, while Hutton has been compared to sound claret, McCabe to full-blooded burgandy, Hammond to vintage port and Learie Constantine to a champagne cocktail, Indian players brought to the cricket field the atmosphere of a ballet, expressing the various human moods through rhythmic and subtle limb movements. In fact, no one looked at the scoreboard when Mushtaq Ali played his innings at Manchester in 1936"

That was what was written by Arbi

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) Now we have prohibition.

Shri V. P Nayar: Now we have prohibition, but not in UK where we sent our team

The Board of Control for Cricket has many misfortunes Even at the top level there has been so much of canvassing for various places I do not know even the composition of the Selection Committee, but I find that many people who deserve to represent India do not find a place at all there. The result is very obvious When the West Indies came here the Board of Control would not accept the team because they did not provisionally include Weekes, Walcot and Worrel Even without them we have been licked

Now we are sending a team to England For what? What is the composition of the team likely to be? I understand that tomorrow or the day after the team will be announced Madam you must understand that cricket is played in India under very different conditions Take, for example our own batsmen We have not even the ordinary fast bowlers like Gilchrist and Hall Then how can we make any contribution in batting? When we cannot have fast bowlers for years to come how can we do anything in the matter? As a matter of fact after Mohammed Nissar we never had any fast bowler of class Then we have no good wicket-keeper whom we can send as a substitute Have we any dependable batsmen? Then, what is the use of the Board of Cricket Control sending a team? I do not understand it In any case, it will not cost Government anything in the form of foreign exchange We have nothing to lose in cricket This is the position So, instead of sending people who have passed 30 or 40 just because in the past they have done good batting or bowling, if at all we send a team, we must send a team of youngsters who, gaining experience in England will come back and enrich Indian cricket, which is very badly

[Shri V P. Nayar]

in need of experience. So, I would submit that instead of sending some team, the Government, especially the External Affairs Ministry, should do something in the matter. If the team is not acceptable, then certainly they can put their foot down and stop them from going We know, for example, that after partition we have not produced a cricket player of the calibre of Mohammad Haneef of Pakistan, who today holds a world record Pakistan plays Nas Ghani who is only 17 years old in test matches Where is a 17 year old boy in India who has obtained a place in a test match? What about the young boy, Wadekar, who happened to hit a treble century? I do not find him in the test side because he does not have enough influence to pull wires with the Board and obtain a place in the cricket team.

Therefore, if at all we are sending a team it must be confined to youngsters who will get that much of match experience in U K, so that on their return they can at least give some advantage to Indian cricket

Once again, Madam, making a request to the hon Minister to please consider sports as important to our country as education and once again requesting him to allot more funds for the betterment of sports and games in our country especially in the matter of helping the various institutions to build up stadia, gymnasia and fields, tracks and courts and to train a cadre of coaches with an eye that in the Third Five Year Plan every school will have one or two competent well trained coaches, I command this resolution to the House

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode) Madam Chairman, Shri Vittal Rao who moved this motion referred particularly to the change of captaincy that has happened during the present series against the West Indies Perhaps he is not as aware as I am of cricket technique or captaincy May I remind him that in 1926, when England won back the ashes, Chapman was brought in as captain during the last test which they won and Mr. Carr who had captained the side for the first four tests was dropped? These things do happen. I should also like to remind him that in 1912 when the Australian team went to England some of their best men were left behind for the simple reason that the Board wanted to maintain their position and to prove that they had the right to appoint the manager. The trobule arose because five of the most important men in the cricket world then, not only in Australia but in almost the whole world—people like Clement Hill who was to have been the captain, Victor Trumper whose name was magic in the circket world, and W W Armstrong who afterwards captained in 1920 and 1921—they all said that they would not go unless Frank Laver was appointed the manager But the Board, on the other hand, felt that they had got control of the administration and they should have their say in the appointment of the manager The insisted on their rights and the result was that in 1912 the Australian team turned up during the triangular test without their batsmen and paid the penalty for it. Therefore, it so happens that very often when you want to get discipline you have got to do certain things, perhaps leave behind people who are worth their place

I am not defending the Board of Control in this matter They have made mistakes I do myself feel, as Shri Jaipal Singh pointed out, that things have been done in such a manner that would not redound to the credit of the Board. Well, I can take pride in the fact that I was President of the Board of Control for nine long years, the longest time anybody has occupied that position, and I tried my best to see that something was done to improve the standard of cricket because I know something about it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why don't you stage a come-back?

Dr P Subbarayan: Well, it does not lie in your or my hands to come back But, as I said, I do not think things are as bad as people think

Shri Vittal Rao asked, why have you not got fast bowlers My only answer to him is that you cannot manufacture them You cannot get a fellow into the field and ask him to bowl and say that he is going to be a fast bowler He has got to have the formation for it He has got to have the shoulders for it He has got to put his weight into it. You realise that Larwood during his Australian tour, because of the way he was made to bowl and press his foot down, was not able to continue to play the game because he got his heel bone splintered and he could not bowl again Therefore, fast bowlers are not manufactured

It so happens that we have not got any England suffered from that from 1920 onwards till Larwood was found, till Tate was able to get a pace out of the wicket Therefore, you really cannot manufacture these people I find that the young man, Desai, who bowled here in Delhi is fairly fast He may be trained I rather think that physically he has not got the formation of a fast bowler But still he was able to get lift out of that pitch which, I think is a very good sign Perhaps with a little more feeding and more looking after he may be the person we want in the cricket world

Therefore, it is no use saying that we are going down because there are ups and downs You know, I have one satisfaction which is rather a cruel one that England did as badly as we have done against the West Indies in Australia this year It is a consolation And, mind you, that was also due to the fact that as we have not had the good fortune to play against fast bowling, the Englishmen seem to have floundered because they have no leg spin bowler of any repute in England They found Benaud hard to play It so happens like that What is more, England's batting was brittle in the middle They had no opening stand of any reputable kind, and there was, on the other hand, Burke and Mcdonald putting up 170 for the first wicket partnership and you know what happens when they get a first wicket stand of such a magnitude, of 170 runs Poor England was always batting with three wickets down for 7 and three for 27, and May and Cowdrey had to get into the field and give support Then some erred, and it is always human to err, and it was followed up against Benaud's spin That was because they were not accustomed to play spin bowling

Therefore, you cannot really judge from one series the way in which we have deteriorated I still think we have some very good players We can keep on doing very well in England provided we keep up our team spirit I must frankly confess that our team on the field looked like eleven individuals rather than a team, whereas the West Indies played together as a team That has got to come That can be brought about only by the captain who can hold his side together I was rather glad to see Major Adhikari in Delhi I think he did keep the side together and pulled his weight He played a Captain's innings during this match He did well even in the second innings He was the man who sided with Borde and saved the match, though I was sorry he let himself go about and get caught at a critical stage But that happens in the cricket field You have to be in the field to understand what sort of feeling you get You sometimes do make mistakes, as it is human to err But, at the same time, our team did well here in Delhi and proved that we can get a side to England which can render a good account of itself in England

Well Shri V P Nayar said, why not cancel the tour You know, there are always two sides to a question We have made the engagement The English County programme is made up of

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

the Indian team's visit. There are 30 matches to be played by the Indian team in England. If you do not go at this stage it would be very hard to re-make the programme giving up these 30 matches and introducing other matches.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He says, send younger players.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not say that the team should not be sent

13 hrs.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I quite agree with you when you say that we should built up our future side with younger players, but we have a certain kind of balance with the older ones too, because English wickets are not what they are here in this country. I can tell you from my experience. You have got to have some people who have had some experience of English wickets who could at least be on example to the younger people you send to England. Therefore we would like to have some balance with some of the older players in. It may be that we need not have too many of them. We must try and send the younger ones for the simple reason that from them we will build our future teams. I hope the seletors will keep all this in mind when they make the final selection.

Finally, I hope we shall get a manager who will be able to carry the diplomatic status that he will enjoy as an ambassador from this country because so much depends on the social qualities of the players who go out from this country.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why not send Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I shall be very glad to send him if the Board will select him. I think he will be a very good choice. But it does not lie in our hands.

Mr. Chairman: I suggest that we do not lobby over here.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not lobbying. The lobbying is being done from your side.

Mr. Chairman: Irrespective of sides, I would rather suggest that we should not lobby.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: My hon. friend, Shri Nayar, mentioned his name and I said that it will be a good choice. That is what I have said. I was not lobbying for anybody and I do not intend to lobby either here or elsewhere because that is not my business. What I said was that we should send an individual who will carry the reputation of this country on his shoulders and who will be able to render a good account of himself and keep our players also in trim so that they will be fit when they get on to the field to render a good account of themselves.

There was some criticism about some of the members of the Committee, especially about the Chairman, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. I do not know if Shri Nayar knows how much service the Patiala House has rendered specially to Indian cricket and to other games as well. The late Maharaja of Patiala brought out Hirst and Rhodes in their prime who trained some cricketers. Frank Tarrant was brought out from Australia and something was done to Indian cricket. Amarnath himself, of whom we have heard so much, was a cricketer who gained by the teaching of Tarrant, for instance. So it happens that there are people whose services you have got to recognise.

I would like to tell one thing which Shri Nayar may well understand.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I never criticised him.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: When I was the President of the Board of Control in 1946, we had to send a team to Eng-

land and I had to find some money because we had nothing in the bank It was the Maharaja of Patiala who came forward, I mean the present His Highness, to open credit for me in the bank so that the team could leave India, I think that is a service which His Highness has rendered for which we must be grateful He might have made mistakes We all make mistakes I would like to ask whether Shri Nayar does not make mistakes sometimes

Shri V P. Nayar: Several

Dr P. Subbarayan: Therefore you must think not of personalities but of the contribution that they have made towards the advancement of Indian sport That is really what counts I hope when the new Council gets into working order, they will be able to do something and the Government will be helpful to make Indian sports go forward, not only in cricket but in other fields as well

Shri V P. Nayar: I did not criticise any member I only said that these members could have been used more for the purpose if they had been kept outside the Committee I know the contributions made by the Patiala House

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) Madam, I support this Motion I do not want to deal with sports in general, but I have some old boy's interest in cricket and cricket is in the doldrums today So, I just want to make a few observations on this aspect of our sports

This is a fact that there is a steady deterioration in our sports, particularly in cricket, and I think it is because of the fact that there is too much of rancour, too much of recrimination and too much of wirepulling in sports today, particularly, in cricket There is no denying this fact

India played as many as 57 official test matches since India entered the international arena of sports. Out of these 57 matches, she has so far won only five We have entered into matches against England since 1932. We have so far played 19 test matches against England Out of these 19 matches, we have lost ten and have won only one, that is, against a second-rate MCC team in Madras possibly in 1952 This is our record

When we see the West Indies—we were having a series of test matches with them in our country—we find that they are steam-rollering into victory crushing all resistance and opposition from our side We have to find out the reasons for this Why is it that the West Indies, who were playing a series of test matches in this country, were steam-rollering into victory like this, breaking all our resistance?

This particular aspect, not to speak of the previous record, makes this Motion very urgent and very important

What about our record against other countries? We have not been able to win a single match against Australia or against West Indies so far Then when we think of our glorious past, at least in the cricket field, we find that we have had certain outstanding personalities—Ranji, Duleep, Naidu, Amar Singh, Merchant, Mushtaq, Mankad and all these people I remember one thing I was reading the report in the newspaper when Mankad was playing there in England He was so wonderful there I remember that the newspaper reporter had to bite the stump of his pencil because he had by then exhausted all the possible adjectives on Mankad and he was trying to find out more adjectives to shower on him That is a record.

We are having a glaxy of outstanding sportsmen, rather cricketers, in the past Why is it that we have not been able to produce anyone today, at least, if not of the standard of Mankad or Amar Singh or C K Naidu, of the standard of Hazare? We have failed

[Shri Hem Barua]

miserably What are the reasons? We have to find out the reasons as well

Shri Frank Anthony: Egalitarian society.

Shri Hem Barua: Egalitarian society I think a lot of dross, a lot of dirt and, in fact, a lot of rot has accumulated in the portals of the cricket world today in India There is no denying this fact What about Indian cricket today? Indian cricket today lacks in dynamic leadership. I think it cannot be challenged We have to apportion the blame. If we want to apportion the blame for our miserable failure in standards today in the cricket world, I think it squarely lies on the shoulders of the Board of Control There is no denying this fact as well

Now what about the members of this Board of Control? They slump back into their cosy seats, plan out tours, plan out test matches without any idea of the real situation and of the real facts That is happening in the context of today What about these office-bearers? There are office-bearers, officials and selectors, who have monopolised the entire field not only at the Centre but also in the State associations That is what they have been doing It is because of this—they do not have an interest, I think, in the country's sports—that I feel, for the regeneration of the country—cricket is as much necessary or essential as a steel plant is—that these people who now control cricket, who control our sports and who are at the helm of affairs should go They are interested in certain other things rather than in sports. There were times when people used to give everything for sports Now there are people who want to take everything out of sports for themselves. That has happened in this country.

Now this also is a fact—somebody has made a mention of the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme—that through the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme funds are available and because funds are available there has been a rising tendency in these men, as I have mentioned just now, to capture power. Power can be captured by winning votes These people, are interested more in collecting votes than in raising the standard of games and sports That is what has happened. Now, there are adequate funds. Because funds are available, they are making extravagant use of the funds. Recently they have opened a training camp in Bombay, as far as I remember, in November, and Rs 25,000 are spent, on 60 cricketers Money is squandered in travelling allowances. It is a pity to see that these committee meetings are held at the time of these Test matches so as to enable the members of the committees to enjoy the test matches and at the same time enjoy the travelling allowances and other allowances This is the depth, the abyss into which it has degenerated in this country today What about cricket today? I find only the carcass of cricket living today, its spirit is destroyed, the soul is dead and the core is being damaged That is what has happened in this country It is done by whom? By people interested in themselves, I should rather say, who are interested in power, who have power-psychosis, who have the money spirit and also the capacity for manoeuvring in the cricket world today There is no use in accusing them We must adopt certain measures so as to improve our sports

There were days when our young boys went out in the green turf, in the fields in foreign countries, and they were our ambassadors of goodwill and amity That was when we were not a free country It is now more than necessary that we send out ambassadors of sports to different countries. There are Members in this House who have spoken and they have already laid emphasis on this aspect because much of the goodwill is achieved through sports.

We have to create facilities for coaching, facilities for improvement For this, I think facilities should be provided at the University stage, facilities should be provided in the colleges as well, because it is there that we have our young people who can be ideal cricketers of our country

About fast bowling, there was reference and pointed reference too We have not been able to create fast bowlers Rama Kant Desai, I remember him, of the Bombay University, a young boy who is making his debut as a fast bowler,—he had to rot in the portals of the University for a long time before he could catch the eyes of the people who control and monopolise the cricket world today Then, there should be scope for competitions as well The Rohmton Baria and Ranji Trophy matches should be more liberally held in this country so that people may pick up ideas from them as well At the same time, I would say that the services of renowned cricketers not only of this country but also of renowned cricketers of foreign countries should be utilised so that our cricketers could be trained up I remember Allan Moss who was requisitioned from England to coach people in fast bowling here Allan Moss came here for a month You cannot create a world of fast bowlers through training for a month The man comes here only for a month It is not as easy as that It is not as easy as drinking Delhi tap water There should be prizes also That also hould be organised

About the selection of team to England there has been much in the papers and there has been some reference here also We have to select a team We have not yet arrived at a decision as yet What about West Indies cricketers playing in the English League? They always make the selection fairly in advance These are professional players. They have their own engagements, they have their own responsibilities, they have their own commitments and obligations to look after Possibly Shri Mankad is right when he insists that he should be given notice of selection at least two years ahead They have their obligations, commitments and responsibilities If the West Indies Cricketers have to play in the English League, the Board select the players much in advance, or much earlier Why is it that we always hang on to the last moment? I find our Cricket Board putting the blame or fixing it on the Patiala Committee report—all sort of things, that the Government have to provide the foreign exchange as also the finances That is why we have to depend entirely on the Government Whether the Government would allow our team to be sent to England or not is also a debatable thing—they argue These are the arguments On these arguments they base their delay their inefficiency, and all sorts of things They have certain other motives behind Possibly they want to pull a few wires again

About change of Captains in test matches it has been said that it was done in England also Some dates were also quoted We have changed so many Captains during the test matches in this country about 4 or 5 What about this? Some have resigned already I think Ghulam Mohamed resigned Umrigar resigned The people resigned There is no question of dropping them There may be a question also whether sports should be regimented or not We do not believe in regimentation of sports Possibly in the world there is no country that believes in the regimentation of sports There is complete autonomy in it I would make a request to the Education Minister to see that because Government is making funds available to a certain extent, to see that cricket is delievered in the hands of people who have that spirit in them, the real spirit of service not only to the world of cricketers, but also to this country and to our people Because,

[Shri Hem Barua]

we want to be represented honourably so that the honour and prestige of India—these things are vital—are maintained abroad. We do not want our honour and prestige to go down as our honour and prestige went down in Tokyo recently. When our prestige went down like that as it went down in Tokyo, there were people managers and Captains to issue statements in newspapers quarrelling over trivialities and trying to find all sorts of lame excuses and apologies. Excuses and apologies would never do. We have to raise the standard of our sports because we want to build a comprehensive viewpoint of life and we want to establish goodwill in the world not only through diplomatic and official channels, but also through sports channels, cultural channels and so many other channels

Shri Barrow: Madam, Chairman, I feel that the Motion before the House is to focus attention on the fact that everything in games and sports in this country "is not cricket", if I might use an expression which will be understood I think there is considerable force in the argument that the selection of the Committee to go into the question of the deterioration of sports and games in the country was not made in the true spirit of cricket Dr P Subbarayan explained to us the services of the Patiala House, to the country, where cricket is concerned, but, I do feel that the Maharaja of Patiala, had he given evidence before the Committee, would have rendered greater service to Sports and Games in this country than by being the Chairman of this Committee. I would like the Ministry to let us know what evidence was given before this Committee. Who were the people who gave evidence? Will this evidence be placed on the Table of the House? We can then judge whether the conclusions drawn based on the evidence were valid. I believe there was no evidence given, and that, the questionnaire which was sent out to Sports organisations was treated with scant respect and that in some cases replies were not even received. I have not had a chance to study this report properly, but, if it is based on just superficial findings, obviously, we have not gone down to the root of the causes of the deterioration in sports in this country. I agree with my friend Shri Nayar,—I do not generally agree with my Communist friends, but I agree with them that the.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: For once you have become wise.

Shri Barrow: For once they have seen the light of wisdom.

the constitution of sports controlling bodies in this country is based on the Stephen Leacock thesis I do not know if you remember, but in *laugh with leacock*, Stephen Leacock refers to a man who produced wonderful swimmers. He used to coach them, and one day he fell into the pool and it was found he could not swim—and he was pulled out of the water by one of his pupils He went away to another part of America, and he started teaching people how to cycle —the bicycle had just become popular One day he thought: "I had better learn to cycle myself, otherwise I shall be found out once again". So he got on to the top of a hill, he got on his bicycle and he was going down almost to his death till one of his students came and received him That is what is happening in this country: persons who do not know whether they should kick the outside or the inside of a football are in charge of all our sports and games; they are controlling our sports and games; they are making selection.

I thank Dr. Subbarayan for his remmescences about cricket; he talked about the Board in England, the M.C.C. doing without five players because they wanted to maintain discipline—That is exactly what I am trying to emphasize. Let there be

some discipline in the Board of Control here, then there will be discipline in the players. There is no point in saying that we must discipline our players without disciplining ourselves That is where I agree with my friend Shri Jaipal Singh discipline must start here in this House, with the Treasury Benches, then only will it seep lower down into the field of sports and games as well

I want to deal also with this question of the comparison with the failure of England in the matches in Australia One of the causes there has been that "Captain" may did not have full power, he had two managers We get poor consolation from saying that England was defeated by Australia, and that we have not done so badly over here

What I wish to emphasize is this that the Captain must be given full power What has happened? You had Ghulam Mohammed resign, then Umrigar resign Umrigar was being forced to include a player, a player whom eventually Mankad insisted should be kept out of the team

I want to draw attention to the fact also that we cannot, as my friend Shri Hem Barua suggests, start finding our players at the Universities I suggtst that we must start in the School What is happening here? We are spending our money on NCC, ACC, National Discipline Scheme, making the children march up and down, trying to regiment them, instead of getting this spirit of cricket into them, this can only be done if we pay more attention to sports and games in schools

My hon friend the Education Minister will remember what Prof A N Whitehead said that left-hand bowling is as important as scholarship in a teacher, and I agree with that. Such a teacher will inspire his school children more than a man who has an M A. degree and, as I have said before, does not know which side of the football to kick, the outside or the inside I would suggest that people who are selected as teachers must be able to inspire their children on the playing field as well as in the class room, and to this end I want also to suggest to the Education Minister that we should award scholarships on the same basis as the Rhodes scholarships

It is not only scholarship that counts, it is also general character and ability in the field All the scholarships that we give for men to go to the universities are based on whether they have gained a first class first. A man may be a miserable specimen, unable to bowl a ball the whole pitch, or he may not be able to kick the football even beyond the penalty area, but he will get the scholarship These men have their place, give them scholarships, but reserve a certain number of scholarships on the principle of the Rhodes scholarship.

The selection of teams has already come in for considerable criticism, but there is scope for the Education Ministry to see that these matters are put right because they do give grants to teams that go abroad Here I would suggest that though for a certain period,—we cannot do it with our cricket team at present, we have our commitments,—but let us have a five year period during which we will send no teams abroad Then you will not have people jockeying themselves into position; one wanting to go as manager, another as sub-manager, somebody else as assistant sub-manager, because they are going abroad. Invite teams from abroad, spend the money on those people coming over here, and let our own people here have healthy competition, though I am not very much in favour of this competition in this manner of only a few selected people doing well Only when the standard in every school is raised when we have these norms in games, sports and athletics and when most of our children come up to these norms, will we be able say that there

[Shri Barrow]

has been an appreciable improvement in sports and games in this country. Improvement is not tested by winning a Test Match here or by winning a hockey championship in Melbourne or just losing it in Tokyo: it is only when the general standard of sports has improved in schools will we be able to say that.

Here, again I wish to emphasize that it must be in the schools and not at the university stage that you can do this And to that end I support Shri Jaipal Singh's proposal for a National Playing Fields Association. It has been pointed out by other Members too that there are not enough playing fields for the school children and I repeat we must have a National Playing Fields Association. We must also, if we are going to improve in sports and games, improve our equipment. The greatest difficulties in Indian sports are that our players do not have even the right kind of equipment we need football boots, running shoes Unless we can produce the right kind of equipment in this country, we cannot possibly improve.

18.28 hrs.

[SHRI JAIPAL SINGH *in the Chair*]

The cricket bats, the hockey sticks, all these things must be standardised, and they must be made available to the children at the earlier stages. There is no good getting a boy to run in "spikes" after he has passed the age of 16 or 17; he is not going to be able to do it: he must start at about 10 or 11.

I wish to stress once again the need for proper selection. I want to ventilate what has happened. We sent a a hockey team abroad, the premier hockey-playing Country in the world sends out a hockey team abroad without a Centre Half, and we put in a Left In man to play Centre Half, and when we lose we are all aghast! Obviously there is something wrong. We cannot sit back and say: Oh! these things happen. The selections must be done carefully.

We must go into the accounts of all these different federations and organisations, and at meetings there must be observers from Government—I am against Government interference—but if the accounts of these people are not submitted, if they cannot run sports and games in this country properly, then I say Government has no business to subsidise them, and help them to send teams abroad for any purpose whatsoever.

श्री मृ० चं० जैन . सभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव हाउस के सामने ला कर प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी और दूसरे साथियों ने एक बड़ी भारी सेवा की है और इस के लिये मैं उन को दिल से मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं ।

पिछले साल से जब टोकियो में हाकी टीम की डिफीट हुई पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में इस बात का चर्चा हुई और पहला दफा इस समस्या की तरफ देश का ख्याल गया कि कुछ दाल में काला है । आखिर क्या मामला है कि जिस खेल में बीसों वर्षों से भारत दुनिया में अव्वल आता रहा, वह अपने पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में एशियाई खेलों में शिकस्त खा गया । हमारी आबादी ३६ करोड़, पाकिस्तान की मुश्किल से ७ या ८ करोड़ । आबादी के लिहाज से और ट्रैडिशन्स के लिहाज से यह एक बड़े भारी अचम्भे की बात थी । हाकी के अलावा जो दूसरे खेल टोकियो में खेले गये, जैसे लांग जम्प, हाई जम्प, दूसरी रेसेज, सब में हिन्दुस्तान के प्वाइंट्स बहुत कम आये । इस बात से तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों पर इस बात का असर हुआ कि जहां तक स्पोर्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, गेम्स का ताल्लुक है, उन की तरफ देश का उतना ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है जितना कि जाना चाहिये । इसी खातर

क्रिकेट के मामले में कुछ चर्चा हुआ जो कुछ सुधरा वह भी बहुत अफसोस की बात है। इस हाउस में गेम्स और स्पोर्ट्स की अहमियत के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती, मैं इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं। लेकिन जिस तरीके से यहां बहस हुई और जिस तरीके से यहां पर प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया जिस में खास तौर से कहा गया कि "स्पेशली आफ क्रिकेट", उस से मुझे ख्याल हुआ कि यह क्रिकेट का गेम कभी भी नेशनल गेम नहीं हो सकता। यह तो चन्द अमीरों और धना तबके के लोगों का गेम हो सकता है। कभी भी जनता का गेम नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाउस के मेम्बरान इस बारे में मुझ से इत्तफाक करेंगे और इसी लिये मैं ने खास तौर पर यह अपनी तरमीम दी कि इस प्रस्ताव में से यह शब्द "स्पेशली आफ क्रिकेट" निकाल दिये जायें। इस की वजह यह है कि इन शब्दों के रखने से जितनी तवज्जह और खेलों के बारे में दी जानी चाहिये वह नहीं दी जायगी। वह सिर्फ क्रिकेट पर ही मर्कूज हो जायेगी बाकी गेम्स का इस से नुकसान होगा। मेरी तरमीम को पेश करने की वजह यही है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव के मूवर साहब उस को मंजूर कर लेंगे।

जहां तक स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स की अहमियत का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा, हाउस के किसी मेम्बर को इसमें एखतलाफ नहीं होगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स से क्या क्या फायदे हैं, हमारी फाइव इयर प्लैन में भी उन की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया जितना दिया जाना चाहिये। मैंने खास तौर से इस प्वाइंट को स्टडी किया। कल से ही स्टडी कर रहा हूं। मैं ने देखा कि फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन में इस का थोड़ा सा जिक्र जरूर है लेकिन जब फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन के खत्म होने के बाद उस का रिव्यू किया गया कि पहले पांच वर्षों में हम ने क्या क्या काम किये हैं तो मुझे हैरानी हुई कि स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं लिखा गया। हालांकि यह इतनी मोटी किताब है करीब ५०० सफ्हे हैं। फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन ड्राफ्ट करते समय प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने इन चीजों की तरफ इशारा किया था; लेकिन इन पांच वर्षों में हमारे देश में गेम्स और स्पोर्ट्स के डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में क्या काम हुआ है इसके लिये उस ने एक शब्द भी नहीं लिखा। इस से मालूम होता है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस सवाल को किस तरीके से देखती है। मैंने सोचा कि शायद सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में कुछ होगा। मैंने उस को भी स्टेडी किया तो देखा कि इस पर बहुत थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिया गया है। यानी सिर्फ ७० लाख रुपया एक कालेज को कायम करने के लिये और ५० लाख रु० मुख्तलिफ स्पोर्ट्स जो देश में हैं उन के लिये सब्सिडी के तौर पर रखे गये। आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि क्या बात है। सभापति महोदय, आप स्वयं एक बड़े स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं, दूसरे स्पोर्ट्समैन भी हाउस में मौजूद हैं, आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि आप को फीलिंग इस मामले में क्या हो सकती है। आप खुद सोचिये कि हमारी सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन ४८०० करोड़ रुपये की है, तो भी इस प्लैन में सिर्फ १२० लाख रु० स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स के लिये खर्च किये जायेंगे। इतने थोड़े रुपये में इतने बड़े देश में स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स किस तरह से तरक्की कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम ऐग्रिकलचर में इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज में भी इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं लेकिन एक इन्वेस्टमेंट जिस को कि "इन्वेस्टमेंट इन मैन" कहते हैं वह बहुत थोड़ा है। इस पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि गेम्स और स्पोर्ट्स में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है वह "इन्वेस्टमेंट इन मैन" है। इस से हमारे देश की जनता का कैरेक्टर ऊंचा होता है। इस से लोग स्पोर्ट्स ही नहीं सीखते हैं, टीम स्पिरिट भी सीखते हैं। आज हम लोग सिर्फ एक दूसरे की टांग खींचने के आदी हैं, अगर कोई हाकी खेलेगा तो उस में बिना टीम स्पिरिट के कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता। वालीबाल खेलने वाला

[श्री मू० च० जैन]

भी बिना टीम स्पिरिट के खेल नही सकता और जीत नहीं सकता । मुझे खुशी है कि यहा इस बात का जिक्र किया गया । किस तरह से क्रिकेट की टीम में गड़बडी हुई यह सारी की सारी चीज यह रिफ्लेक्ट करती है कि कहीं कोई कमी है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब हम खेलो को डेवेलप करेगे तो टीम स्पिरिट आयेगी, स्पोर्ट्समैन स्पिरिट आयेगी, फिजिकल एन्डयोरेन्स यानी जिस्मानी ताकत आयेगी । इस से हमारे देश की जनता एफिशिएट होगी, जिस्मानी ताकत बढेगी तो हमारे यहा ऐग्रिकल्चर और इडस्ट्री का प्रोडक्शन बढेगा । गरज यह है कि किसी तरह से देखिये अगर आप स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स की तरफ तवज्जह करेगे तो हर लिहाज मे तरक्की होगी । लेकिन आज इस पर सिर्फ १ करोड २० लाख ६० सेकेन्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन मे हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं । मै नही जान पाता कि किस तरह से हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का इस तरफ ध्यान है । मै तो चाहता हू कि हमारे देश मे इन्वेस्टमेंट इन मैन दुनिया भर मे ज्यादा हो ताकि हमारे देश में यह चीज फैले और हमें इस बात का गर्व हो ।

जहा तक आबादी का सवाल है, हमारे देश की आबादी दुनिया भर में सिर्फ चीन मे ही कम है, वहा की आबादी ६० करोड बतलाई जाती है, लेकिन जहा तक गेम्स का ताल्लुक है कितने अफसोस की बात है कि उस ने फर्स्ट या सेकेन्ड प्राइज मुश्किल से एक या दो आइटेम्स में हासिल किये है । टोकियो के गेम्स में बाकी जितने भी आइटेम्स हुए सब म प्राइजेज छोटे छोटे मुल्को ने जीते । हमारा यह हाल है । यह सारी चीजें इस बात का जाहिर करती है कि स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स के सब्जेक्ट के साथ जैसा सुलूक किया गया है वह ठीक नहीं है और हमारी नैशनल गवर्नमेंट को उन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये । मैं इस बारे में कुछ सजेशन देना चाहता हूं ।

वैसे तो उनकी तरफ हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान होगा ही, लेकिन फिर भी मैं उन का ध्यान इन सजेशन्स की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं । फर्स्ट फाइव इअर प्लैन में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया और उन्होंने खुद लिखा है कि हमारे देश मे टेलेन्ट है और अगर उन का ध्यान स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स की तरफ खींचा जाय तो उन की काफी तरक्की हो सकती है । मैं भी कहता हूं कि आप किसी गांव में चले जाइये होली के मौके पर, आज भी देख लीजिये कि लोग गाव गाव में कबड्डी खेलते हैं, कुश्तिया लडते है । लेकिन हम आज इस नेशनल टेलेन्ट को भी डेवेलप नही कर रहे हैं । यह एक बहुत तज्जुब की बात है । मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि इस सब्जेक्ट के लिये ज्यादा रुपया रिजर्व किया जाना चाहिये । सेकेन्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन का तीसरा वर्ष गुजर रहा है । आप इस साल भी इस के लिये रुपया दे और आने वाले सालो मे ज्यादा रुपया रिजर्व करे ।

इसके अलावा लीडरशिप का जो ध्यान इस तरफ होना चाहिये मै महसूस करता हू कि बहुत ज्यादा नही है । उन का ध्यान सिर्फ इस तरफ है कि जो टाप प्लेअर्स है उन के डेकोरेशन्स हो, उन को अवार्ड्स मिले । इसके अलावा मेरे लायक दोस्त ने भी बहुत अच्छा सजेशन दिया है कि उन को स्कालरशिप्स मिले । जो लोग पुलिस में हो या फौज में हो और अच्छे प्लेअर्स हो उन की तन्ख्वाह दूसरो के मुकाबले में कुछ ज्यादा हो, उन को प्रमोशन ज्यादा मिलें । इस तरह से अगर किया जायेगा तो उन की स्पिरिट्स ठीक होगी ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आज जो मुख्तलिफ गेम्स की नैशनल इन्स्टिटयूशन्स हैं, वह तो रहे, लेकिन उन तमाम का एक फेडरल इन्स्टिट्यूशन होना चाहिये, हाकी, फुटबाल, क्रिकेट, वालीबाल, जितने भी बड़े बड़े गेम्स हैं उन का एक फेडरल इन्स्टि-

टयूशन हो और मैं समझता हू कि हालांकि हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है, लेकिन उस के चेअरमैन वही हो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य एक काम और जोड दीजिये ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन उन के वहा पर रहने पर उसकी इम्पार्टेंस बढेगी । भले ही उनके डिप्टी चेअरमैन की हैसियत से हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर काम कर लें, लेकिन चेअरमैन प्रधान मन्त्री ही रहे । इस तरह से जिस में स्पोर्टसमैन स्पिरिट नही होगी वह उस में नही रहेगा ।

इस तरह से हर सूबे मे इस फेडरल इस्टीटयूशन की ब्राचेज होगी और उस कोआर्डिनेटेड इस्टीटयूशन का चेअरमैन चीफ मिनिस्टर हो और हर जिले में डिप्टी कमिश्नर उसका चेअरमैन हो, तब जाकर मैं समझता हू कि यह हमारे खेल कूद तरक्की करेगे ।

सभापति महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात समाप्त करे ।

श्री मू० च० जैन चेअरमैन साहब, बस मैं दो, तीन मिनिट मे खत्म करने वाला हू ।

सभापति महोदय ओनली वन मिनिट लाऊ ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन ठीक है मैं केवल अपने कुछ सुझाव देकर बैठ जाऊगा । आज गेम्स की कोचिंग इस्टीटयूशन में नही के बराबर है । क्या हमारे हर एक स्कूल और कालिज में गेम्स के वास्ते फिजिकल इस्ट्रक्टर्स हैं । अब इस सम्बन्ध में सभापति महोदय, आपको तो मुझ से ज्यादा तजुर्बा है और आप जानते होंगे कि स्कूल और कालिजो में फिजिकल इस्ट्रक्टर्स नही हैं । उनकी बडी भारी कमी है और इस कमी को पूरा करना चाहिये ।

फिर जैसे मैंने अभी जिक्र किया यह महज स्पोर्टस के इस्टीटयूशस है और जाहिर है कि स्पोर्टस में पालिटिशिएस और पावर पालिटिक्स की कोई दखल नही होनी चाहिये । आज मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि पालिटिशिएस हमारे स्पोर्ट स को खराब कर रहे हैं और उनको नुकसान पहुचा रहे है और मैं चाहता हू कि केवल स्पोर्टसमैन ही उन इस्टीटयूशस को कट्रोल कर क्योकि वह उनकी चीज है ।

इसके बाद एक और चीज कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊगा और वह यह है कि मे यह तो सुझाव नही दूगा कि इसके लिए सेंटर में कोई अलग मिनिस्ट्री हो लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर चाहूगा कि इस सब्जैक्ट के लिए मिनिस्ट्री बेशक अलग न हो लेकिन एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में इसके लिए कोई एक इडिपेंडेंट सैल हो जिसको कि ऐडिशनल सेक्रेटरी के रैंक का एक आदमी कट्रोल करे और जिसका कि काम सिर्फ गेम्स और स्पोर्टस का देखना हो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य मन्त्री महोदय आपकी बात को सुन नही रहे है ।

श्री मू० च० जैन जी हा, मैं देख रहा हू कि अभी तक वे डा० सुब्बरायन से जो कि क्रिकेट के प्लेयर है, उन से बातो में मशगूल है और वह मेरी बात को नही सुन रहे हैं ।

खैर यह मेरे चन्द एक सुझाव थे जो कि मैंने मन्त्री महोदय और हाउस के सामने पेश किये और मेरे इन सुझावो पर और मेरे अन्य दोस्तो ने जो और सुझाव दिये है, उन सब पर मन्त्री महोदय ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करके उनके अनुसार अगर अमल करे तो मुझे पूर्ण आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारे देश में गेम्स एड स्पोर्टस तरक्की करेगे और उनके तरक्की करने से हमारे देश का मान और गौरव बढ़ेगा ।

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): When I read this Resolution, I thought it was going to be a very much broader affair because it mentioned, apart from cricket, sports in general and athletics also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In two hours, it is not possible to cover the subject.

Sardar Majithia: But ultimately I see that this debate has developed into a criticism of cricket alone and I thought it only right that I should, as one of the ex-Presidents, come out with my own reading of the situation. We have had quite a lot of suggestions and they have all been dampening without really going into the details as to why we have not maintained that standard

To begin with, I would like to say that it is a fallacy that we have deteriorated. We have not deteriorated because in every aspect, whether it is athletics or other games, we have maintained that standard and, in most cases, improved it. While passing, I would like to say that we shall hear very much more of Milkha Singh and people of his calibre in the future Olympics I am quite sure of that

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Provided he is given sufficient encouragement

Sardar Majithia: I think he is getting it

Mr. Chairman: Order, order I would just like to know if the hon Mover is going to exercise his right to reply.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want two or three minutes to clear up one or two misunderstandings which have cropped up.

Mr. Chairman: Then he will have his say at the end

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Will I get a chance to say a few words?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will have to wait till I call him.

Sardar Majithia: Talking about cricket in particular, if I may say so, our matches have been lost not because we are very much inferior to the visiting sides but primarily due to bad fielding. This is a very very important point which I would like to make Analysing this fielding, we all know that we cannot produce good fielders unless they get practice in that particular aspect. How can they get that practice? The first essential thing for that is a playing field. Unfortunately, at the moment we have got a number of additions to our schools and colleges during the past ten years

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Unfortunate?

Sardar Majithia: Not unfortunate. We have got additions to our schools and colleges where the number of students has increased, but the unfortunate part of it is that playing fields have not kept pace with the increase in students in schools and colleges. It is therefore that I find that whereas most people go to schools, when it comes to taking part in active sports they are handicapped because there are no playing fields, the facilities are not there I am quite sure that the present Education Minister is deeply aware of this lack of facilities and that he will do something on that point

Coming back to what I was saying, fielding and fast bowlers are, according to me, interlinked, the reason being that a fast bowler mainly depends to get his wickets on the errors on the part of the batsman in playing them, which result in catches. If these catches are taken by the fielders, they get the wickets. But in case the fielders do not take those catches, the ball trickles down and goes for a four very easily. The result is that the bowling analysis suffers, and he is made out to be not so good a bowler as possibly the slow

bowler who gets more wickets, because there is more time in the ball going to the fielder and possibly there are not so many errors. The result is that the fast bowler, in particular, is discouraged and that is one of the reasons why we have not produced fast bowlers, although the Board has made serious efforts. As was mentioned by one of the hon. Members, Mr. Alan Moss was invited. That was when I was President of the Board. I particularly invited him to run a coaching camp and I am glad to say that in the two months—not one month as has been said—that he spent here, he got hold of a number of boys. Ramakant Desai, who has shown off well, was one of them, who got some benefit by his coaching.

It is not that the Board does not think about cricket. It certainly does think about it, but it has got a very difficult task before it. A good cricket team does not consist of 11 batsmen or 11 bowlers or 11 fielders. It has to be a combination. Even going further, you have to have good opening batsmen; you have to have good opening bowlers, good spinners and batsmen round the middle, all-rounders.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even a good test.

Sardar Majithia: Yes. It has to present a straight bat in any case.

So, the result is that while selecting a team you may have two good players who may be suitable for the same place in the batting order You select one. Naturally, the supporters of the other fellow who is dropped come and blame the selectors that favouritism has been shown. It is not favouritism. The main task of the selectors is to produce a balanced side from the material that is available to them. They cannot produce fast bowlers. The fast bowlers have to be produced by the country. And the selectors have only to pick and choose from the material available.

And, over here, I would like to mention another point and that is that in this particular aspect also the Board has not been sleeping. It was at my instance that the Ranji Trophy was started on a semi-league basis. Thus many more matches were played than were ever played previously, and, with more data available, the selectors have got a better chance of picking up the right type of boys to represent India.

This cannot produce any effect overnight because this was started only 2 years ago. It will take some time and I am quite sure, if you follow the fortunes of cricket, in due course of time this will produce results.

Shri Barrow: What about the arrangement of the Ranji Trophy matches? They clash with other University work. These are detailed questions which have to be gone into.

Sardar Majithia: I entirely agree with my hon. friend that unfortunately that is one of the difficulties. Whereas in England you have got sports normally played in a particular part of the year when there are no studies taking place—the rest of the year is taken over by studies and no sports are taking place then. But, in India, due to the weather conditions, both the seasons clash with each other and therefore you have to concentrate both the sports and the studies in the same period. That is another reason why we are at a slight handicap. But, all the same, I would say that I am not so disheartened by the performance of our cricketers. It is true that we have not won one single test in this rubber.

But I should like to tell you that Gilchrist is not an ordinary fast bowler as is made out. He is, today, the fastest bowler in the world, if I may say so. And, if our batsmen have not been able to stand up to him, it is no disgrace. We have not had the experience; our batsmen have not had the experience of facing a fast bowler—we have not had a fast

[Sardar Majithia]

bowler. In case we stop other people from coming in and give up this practice we shall never improve.

A suggestion was made by the hon. Member that we should stop our teams from going abroad for 5 years. I certainly think that it would be a very retrograde step for the simple reason that our side will not have the experience of the foreign wickets which is absolutely essential for a batsman to cope with it

Shri Barrow: It may not be only for cricket

Sardar Majithia: Secondly, it is only on these foreign tours that the Board can get some foreign exchange which is most essential, and if we stop sending teams we are stopping earning foreign exchange On the other hand, in inviting teams from outside we will have to give them foreign exchange because they will take away some money and we cannot balance the two As it is, due to the kindness of the Education Ministry and the Finance Ministry, we have been pulling along so far And, it is as a result of their help and cooperation that we got the West Indies team across Otherwise, we could not have got them Therefore, it is absolutely essential that we have to send our teams to get this string of visits on a reciprocal basis going If we break that and if we break the whole lot that would definitely not be any fortunate thing for cricket I would, therefore, strongly support that we should continue these visits on an agreed basis—which is done at the Imperial Cricket Conference which is held every year These programmes are made out there

I would also like to mention that our failure has also been due to lack of fast bowlers. We found one and we hope that another will come about. But, as Dr. Subbarayan rightly pointed out, that cannot be produced overnight. He has to develop into a fast bowler and he can only develop if he is given enough chances. I hope that with this tour coming off—because I know a few of them are potential, if not good fast bowlers, medium fast bowlers—they will gain the experience in this tour

Talking about bad performances, I do not agree with the main reason. If you analyse it, it has been the same as England experienced in Australia; and that is the opening pair. We do not have a really good start by our opening batsmen That is a special department of the game Every batsman cannot be an opening batsman. He has to be developed He requires a different technique, a different temperament from the other The Board is trying its best in experimenting with new chaps And I am glad to say that one of the opening batsmen who has played in most of these tests Contractor, is a youngster And I am quite sure that we will find another one too, particularly if the team goes along, which I am quite sure it will You will have time to experiment with two or three potential openers and then you can select your regular opening pair and you will not fare so badly

Another thing which was brought out has been about the skipper of the Indian side being changed Unfortunately, the Board's resolution which was drawn last year at my instance that we should appoint one skipper for the whole series, which was passed by the Board, somehow or other did not work out in practice. But that is not the fault of the Board. They give a directive; and, if by default, you have to change your skipper for certain other reasons—of which as yet I have not got the full picture and I should not like to go into them at this stage—a skipper has to be found, and you will have to change the skipper You have had in the past change of skippers and there is nothing extraordinary about it When the full story

is known, I am quite sure the Board will take proper action which it is capable of You should not run down the Board on that account

On this I would like to say one thing At the meeting of the Board which is going to be held in the first week of March, the appointment of the manager and the selection of this team will possibly be finalised. I am quite sure that the Board is fully alive to the responsibilities which it has to shoulder and also will take due note of the speeches made in this hon House and take due benefit I would only like to say that our Members should give an encouraging hand to the Board Certainly we have committed mistakes as everyone does at one time or another But if you start running them down straight off it is a direct discouragement It is only when you take action that results which you like to achieve may be achieved, or it may not be achieved as happened in the test in Australia when the Indian skipper put Australia to bat and got a beating out of it He certainly did not want it but somehow or other it did not turn out as he wanted it to be If you start running down the skipper, certainly he will not be encouraged and he will never take the initiative Therefore, while you should certainly tell the Board where it has gone wrong, you should not run it down to such an extent that it would lose all initiative and does not do any work at all That would kill cricket rather than achieve the objective that we have before us

14 hrs

Mr. Chairman: How many minutes would the hon Minister like to take?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L Shrimali): 15 to 20 minutes

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum) Mr. Chairman, I think I cannot boast of an intimate knowledge in the field of sports like my hon friends

Shri V P. Nayar: You have won an entry

Shri Easwara Iyer: I have certainly won an inter-collegiate entry worth my friend in tennis but that may be due to his talents in the field rather than mine

I would like to make a few observations in respect of this motion before the House It is certainly disheartening for us to tune our radio and hear about wicket after wicket falling down when the West Indies had to be faced by the Indian team We were enthusiastic about our cricket team from the early days when we had cricketeers of the calibre of Vijay Merchant, Hazare or Mushtaq Ali or Mankad All these persons who have played cricket brought glory to our country But when we find that the team that was facing the West Indies had been literally collapsing without a backbone, it is certainly something which is disheartening Probably, justification may be given by persons who have got knowledge about cricket, but laymen like us who have been watching the past and also the present in Indian cricket are faced with this question what is the future of Indian cricket? The hon Deputy Minister has said that it is no use running down the Board of Control Certainly, Sir But we find, for instance, in the Delhi Test, a person of the calibre of Borde, a very good medium-fast bowler was there, but the question is why he was not selected before We have youngsters like Milka Singh I am speaking about Milka Singh of the Loyala College who put up a brave fight against the West Indies Why are these youngsters ignored We find Borde very nearly escaping a double century in the test We are again asking the question what about the selection? Is there anything radically wrong with the Selection Board? We are told—I do not believe it for a moment but it is rumoured all around the country—that there is some politics

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

in the Board of Control and that even in the selection of cricketers for playing in the test, as you said, Sir, there is lobbying for power. The question therefore naturally arises: what are we to do to stop this rot? It is not for me to suggest ways and means to improve our cricket. I have been looking at it not only from the point of view of cricket but also from the point of view of various sports like tennis, foot-ball, hockey and other sports

Take for instance, tennis. In the field of tennis, we have been finding a number of persons coming up and attaining international standards, not to speak of Ramanathan Krishnan who is India's No 1 who has become an international player The question is how he was able to attain that standard I know his father T K. Ramanathan and right from his younger days his father has been consistently encouraging the youngster to improve his tennis standard, with a sense of discipline and a sense of understanding Coaching has been given from his younger days so that he may be moulded into a player of international standard. We find thus players like Ramanathan Krishnan coming up and getting into the limelight in the field of tennis

To speak about cricket, what is it that we have done? We speak about getting coaches and when the coaches come, I may be pardoned if I am wrong, they coach those persons who had already come into the limelight. The question is whether it is going to improve the standard of cricket. What we want is to discover talents and to mould them. We must start from the very basis and the coaching must start not from the top notches but from the schools where we may find talents. They have to be moulded. We speak of the dearth of fast bowlers. I cannot understand this in a country like ours with 400 million people Why have we no fast bowler of the standard of Hall or Muhammad Nissar or Ranjit Lal. The other day I was watching a cricket match between the school boys at Madras. I found a youngster bowling He is probably an unknown entity. But given a good coaching and good training that youngster could be moulded into a firstclass fast bowler. Probably his style of delivery or the way in which he is transferring the weight of the ball may not be all right or accurate. But the real point is that coaching has not started from the school. If we send a scounting committee, it will be able to go from school to school to discover talents and find out players who could be moulded into top-class players. Surely then this question will be answered. What is it that the Board of Control is doing today?. Are the persons who have got control over cricket or tennis or whatever the game may be doing this, starting from the school and going to the colleges discovering talents? I am sorry that this has not happened

Speaking about control and discipline, I am certainly in agreement with some hon Members who said that there must be a sense of discipline among the players. It is not for the players to dictate terms. We hear captains refusing captaincy and skippers skipping their captaincy on the ground that this player is selected or that player is selected This must be put an end to I am sorry to put this criticism forward but when the players attain a certain amount of standard and get into the limelight, they start blaming the Press or their fellow players and then everybody. This sort of indiscipline must also stop. I am referring to an incident. A skipper like Captain Umrigar after a disastrous failure against the West Indies attributed the failure to the Press. Most wonderful! He has said that the Press had been very unkind to the cricket players and that was why it had resulted in the disastrous collapse of his side I am saying that the Press must be there to criticise the players and if the performance of the players is bad the blame should not be brought to the door of the Press. Take players of the standard of Ramanathan

Krishnan in tennis in Bombay. I am not of course criticising him. I have nothing against him personally—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Two minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Only half a minute.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Playing against the Italian champion Marlow, he was in a way disspirited because a game was being played in the next court. That game was not stopped, though he requested that it should be stopped, and so he played an indifferent game and lost the championship.

I am putting the question: are our players really sporting? I am really glad that we lost against West Indies. I am really glad in a way—that may be a sense of disappointment perhaps—that we learnt a lesson. In the field of cricket, anything might happen. That is what we have learnt. Players may collapse and the whole team may be out for 47 or 48 runs. But the real point is, if we have lost against West Indies, let us not criticize West Indies or let us not criticize ourselves, but let us say that we lost to a superior side. That is sporting. But certainly let it be an eye-opener to us. If this discussion has served in anyway to improve the mentality and the approach to the field of sport, let us feel that in the near future there will not be any clamour on this score. Let us be sporting enough and give a challenge that we will be moulding our cricket or tennis or any other branch of our sport in such a way that we shall not be in any way disgraced.

Mr. Chairman: May I enquire the Mover of the motion whether he is still very keen on exercising his right of reply?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No. One or two minutes may be given to me, if available.

Mr. Chairman: I shall call upon the hon. Minister at quarter past two. Now, I call upon the hon. Member for Kanara.

Shri Joachim Alva: There are only three minutes. I can hardly say anything.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will have to restrict himself to the allotted time.

Shri Joachim Alva: I cannot finish in three minutes. Please give me ten minutes. I shall try to be brief. I have got much to say.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The discussion must end at half-past two. The hon. Minister wants at least 15 minutes. If he will reduce the time, then alone the hon. Member may get more time. Not otherwise.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am going to refer to something more than mere cricket. It has not been done here.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member cannot finish within three minutes, then I shall call upon the hon. Member for Gurdaspur.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is very unfair, Sir. I have been waiting for my chance.

It is a very serious subject.

Mr. Chairman: I want the hon. Member to realize that he is being given three minutes and no more.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is impossible. It is a national subject. Anyway, I will try to finish it soon. Sport is in a very degenerating state. There is something rotten in the field and organization of sport in India. This is the first time that I am making a speech on sport though I have played tennis, cricket, hockey, and have known swimming and even done riding. That was long ago. But there is something rotten in the state of sport. The State has done something for music, dancing and drama and is

[Shri Joachim Alva]

slowly coming into its own But what happens to sport? It is in the hands of Maharajas and captains of industry who should mind their own business His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala is a personal friend of mine I have great regard for him, but it is time that sport was taken out of the hands of Maharajas and captains of industry If the house of Tata has given a loan of Rs 14 lakhs to the Cricket Club, they should be thankful about it, but they should not demand Mr Neville Tata should take charge of sports and hockey Sport is sport of the people Millions of young boys and girls are looking out for a lead It is time that the Government took hold of sport in its own hands and not allow this thing to be a clique in the hands of others In Pakistan, every member of the cabinet wants to be a Prime Minister Here, every member of the Board of Control of Cricket wants to be a President It is time the Government took over this work

Gone are the days when Ranji played cricket and the English crowds looked on in wonder Gone are the days when Dhyan Chand and Mazhar Khan played hockey and drew the admiration of crowds all over the world Gone are the days when Gama wrestled like a King but today our wrestlers have to wrestle down the dust Gone are the days when Mihir Sen crossed the Dover channel and swam across But where is our sport now? There is not even a woman in this House who is standing up to speak on behalf of sport When women take charge of sport or take part in sport, there is the progress of the nation as in the Soviet Union

The world press said the other day that the Soviet Union will wrest the leadership in sport How have they done it? They have achieved results by having stadia But we are to depend on the gift of Maharajas and millionaires and captains of industry for a stadium Why can we not put up a stadium in every important city of the land What about boys' clubs and girls' clubs My friend spoke about the boys training—I mean Shri Barrow We should have boys' clubs and girls' clubs so that we can take them and teach them from the start, from the scratch—Catch them young! Today, we are helpless We are the laughing stock The greatness of a nation is judged by the quality and amount of sport it can display Where are we? We are toddling in the dust and fighting Where are all these men and what is the Board of Control for Cricket doing? Let us start and build from scratch and let the people thus build up sport

My friend said eloquently that he was watching sportsmen in the field of Madras Well, Sir, the fate of the British nation was settled on the fields of Eton There they played cricket, there they picked up gentlemen and there they picked up their administrators Today, we are wallowing Today we are asking for money Why should we put sport in the hands of the captains of industry? Let them mind their own private sector They make enough money Why not pick up our leading men in sport? My friend over there is a great authority on football, Shri V P Nayar He can be approached Why not pick up men and put them in the sports which they know? But what are we doing? Rajkumariji wants to have her name perpetuated? What is the idea of perpetuating her name? Why not put in the name of an ordinary humble citizen? The whole thing is wrong

Why have you done away with A. F S Talyarkhan? He was a national asset as a broad-caster He may have gone on to broadcast for Pakistan and then he may have gone to Ceylon Why don't you utilize the talents available? Instead, you have allowed puny little fellows whose words you cannot even hear If you want good sportsmen and good broadcasts, you will have to build up the sportsmen We have great singers and dancers and musicians Have we not got good sportsmen? Can we not

build up our swimmers, our javelin-throwers, hockey players and wrestlers and what not? Even the *Hutu-tu* play which is a great national sport is dying in the villages of Maharashtra and Bombay The villages have no buildings for sport. They have no cinemas like those in urban areas The American cinema has destroyed our love for real great music and dance and drama, and our national sports are lacking because our Ministers will not find time to go and watch the villagers' *Hutu-tu* with which, at least, the villages can be encouraged It is a national game of Maharashtra and elsewhere It is a great national game

I have no prejudice against Mr Anthony de Mello if he had fought for a stadium If he has fought for and built-up Stadia and no one has those achievements, why not the Government take hold of his services and help sport? You may take the help of any one but put those persons on their own legs It is time that sport was taken over and put in the hands of the Government of India Let us have a Ministry of Sports and Culture but not a Ministry of Sports and Culture where the Minister will not take interest Let the Minister take real interest

I have a letter from a boy's father belonging to a backward community in my constituency wherein he says, "Give him a scholarship for sport He is interested in sport" I am sure if I hand it over to the Minister, it will go down his file and we will never get a reply England and America and the Soviet Union have granted scholarships for sportsmen and encourage those who want to become sportsmen Unless we build our national sport on good lines, we cannot go ahead, and the rate of progress of a nation is judged by its sporting progress The rate of progress of a nation is judged by the women who give a hand in sport We had one woman in the chair, we have no single woman Member in the House today to speak on sport Sport today is in the hands of a clique; in the hands of profiteers, in the hands of people who want to have only positions and perpetuate their name Rajkumariji who should have been known as Shrimatiji should not have allowed her name to be trumped about I have to be rather hard and unless we say hard things, we cannot improve the status of sports We owe a duty to the boys and girls of India, and indeed, our football players of West Bengal who played without chappals and excited the admiration of Moscow crowds "Where are your football players," they asked me in Moscow Are you sending out football players without footwear? I have seen great matches

Mr Chairman Order order The time is over

Shri Joachim Alva One minute more Sir

Mr. Chairman: Order, order

Shri Joachim Alva. It is a great pity I want to protest You called me late and gave me very little time. You have been hard I had many things to say You have been very hard on me

Dr K L Shrimali: In the first place, I must convey my thanks to the hon Members who brought this motion to this House and the other hon Members who have participated in this debate I think Parliament has discussed today one of the most important subjects which is going to influence our national life It is very well known that sports not only reflect our national character, but also influence in building up our national character

Members have rightly pointed out that all is not well with our sports organisations Nobody will deny that there are cliques, that sometimes there is misuse of public funds that right persons are sometimes not selected for our teams These are matters which are of great concern to the Govern-

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

ment. Our difficulty is that sports organisations are autonomous and it has been the policy of Government to respect the autonomy as far as sports organisations are concerned. Mr. Alva suggested that Government should take over the sports organisations. I think it would be a very unhappy day when Government do that. If there is any sphere where I would like to maintain autonomy, it is the field of sports.

An Hon. Member: How to remove the chaos?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are ways of removing that chaos and the Government is making an attempt to remove it I hope with the co-operation of all concerned, we would be able to get rid of the cliques and factionalism which are eating into the vitals of our sports organisations

In 1954, the Government of India established the All India Sports Council. Unfortunately, that Council made a bad start From the very beginning, the Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association, the Maharaja of Patiala and Rajkumariji, protested, kept out and did not extend their full co-operation to the Sports Council It was a very difficult situation The olympics play a very important part not only in our national games, but also internationally. The Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association kept out of the Sports Council, we did not get any co-operation from him. It has been my endeavour all along to bring together all the parties concerned and try to remove the canker which is eating into the vitals of our sports organisations

My friend, Mr Nayar, has objected to certain members being on this committee and he has also been supported by Mr. Barrow. Unfortunately, there is so much of politics in sports that it is difficult to find a person who will be acceptable to all the parties concerned. I think there was a time when my friend, Mr. Nayar, was strongly supporting the Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association and he was very unhappy that he was for certain reasons not associated with the Sports Council He was critical of the way in which the Sports Council was functioning I made an effort to bring in the Chairman of the Olympic Association, because for any enquiry which is made, we must have the full co-operation of the Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association. Therefore, we had to bring in the Maharaja. Now that we have brought him in, our friend, Mr. Nayar, is still critical of the composition of the committee.

Shri V P. Nayar: Shri Moinul Huq was Secretary for 17 years.

Dr. K L Shrimali: I am told that as an educationist and as one interested in sports, he made a very valuable contribution to the whole of this enquiry Continuously I tried to keep these people in the committee who could take an impartial and detached view of the whole thing We had two distinguished Members of this House. The Education Secretary had to be there, because after all, it is the Ministry of Education which will have to implement this report We wanted to seek the co-operation of the Finance Secretary and I understand he himself is greatly interested in sports. So, I think it was the best committee that I could appoint Now that the committee has submitted the report, I am quite definite that it is a valuable contribution

I would particularly draw the attention of Members to one specific recommendation of this committee and that is with regard to the distribution of funds in the remaining years of the second Plan. The committee has recommended that out of the funds available, 30 per cent. should be spent on improvement of standards in sports, 65 per cent. on popularisation of sports and games in educational institutions and rural areas and 5 per cent. on organisation expenses for the Federation/Associations. I would like to

tell the House how the mind of the committee is working. They would like us to spend 65 per cent. of the funds on sports and games in educational institutions and rural areas. It is in the rural areas and educational institutions that we find talent and it is from those places that future sportsmen will come. I think my friend, Shri Alva, has very rightly emphasised, and so also Mr. Barrow, that if we really want to get good sportsmen, we have to discover the talent in the educational institutions—schools and colleges—and in rural areas. I hope that is the policy which we are going to adopt. In order to build up our future sportsmen, we must create the necessary facilities inside the educational institutions—provide proper playgrounds and suitable coaching. In all these matters, this report has made certain valuable recommendations. I hope that in the near future, I can announce in this House the steps that I propose to take after the examination of this report.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We should have discussion on that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am always in the hands of the House I thought we have had a good discussion today. If the hon. Member still thinks that some discussion is necessary, I am entirely at the disposal of the House.

Then, emphasis has been laid on the deterioration in standards and of our defeats in international games and Asian games. It is a matter of very great concern. But I am not so much worried about the defeats that we get in international games; I am not worried about the fact that we do not get many medals What I am worried about is whether we maintain certain standards of behaviour in these international games, because after all, sports are not ends in themselves. They are means to certain ends; they are instruments for building up our national character. That is the aspect which I would like to be emphasised in sports. Certainly, we would like to have more medals and more victories in the international games. These are the things which we all aspire for. But what is more important is that in the organisation of sports we should have proper leadership. We should have the right kind of people in the sports organisations, who would be able to influence the minds and hearts of the youth of the country. It is through sports that we can build *esprit de corps*. It is through sports that we can create leadership in the country. It is through sports that we can develop co-operation. So, it is all the more necessary that leadership in sports goes into the hands of people who can inspire confidence in the youth and who can give the proper leadership to them

As I started late, may I have some more time?

Mr Chairman: Yes.

Dr K L. Shrimali: It is not our intention to exercise any kind of control over the sports organisations because I would like them to function in an autonomous manner. But, at the same time, as Shri Barrow rightly pointed out, Government cannot be indifferent to what is happening in the sports organisations. Government cannot be indifferent if public funds are being misused We shall have to see that not a single pie is misused by any sports organisation in any way. If they misuse money and if they do not render proper accounts, the Council will see that their grants are stopped

A question was asked as to whether the committee did issue the questionnaire I have been told, and it has also been mentioned in the report, that a questionnaire was sent to all national sports federations and replies were received from practically all the sports organisations. The Committee have stated in the report:

> "The replies received have assisted materially in its work."

I do not like to take the time of the House. I can only assure the hon. Members that it will be our continu-

[Dr K L Shrimali]

defects which have been pointed out by the hon Members are removed o that we may play the game, our boys may maintain a high standard of integrity and high standard of behaviour, and our sports may become true instruments for building up the national character

Mr. Chairman: Is Shri M C Jam pressing his amendment?

Shri M. C. Jain: No

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

Shri T B Vittal Rao. If the Chair will give me one minute, I will say a few words

Mr Chairman. I am sorry, we have already exceeded the time

Shri T B. Vittal Rao: I want to withdraw my motion

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn

14-33 hrs.

INDIAN FIRE ARMS BILL*

Mr. Chairman The House will now take up the Private Members' Bills First we will take up the introduction of Bills

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores

Mr Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores"

The motion was adopted

Shri U. C Patnaik: I introduce the Bill

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Before we take up the other Bills, I want to point out something We have received a notice in our bulletins, which we received on the 10th instant, that we have to give notices by the 9th for the Bills that have been balloted We did not receive that notice till the last date, till the 10th February when we arrived here I did not receive the papers till the 10th February So, even though the Bills are coming, we have no chance of giving notice So, I would request you to kindly so arrange things that the last date would be one or two days after the opening day of the session

Mr. Chairman Very well I shall look into this

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14 35 hrs

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 7)

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) श्रीमन्, मैं दड विधान सशोधन बिल १९३२ में धारा ७ को लोप कराने सम्बन्धी विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति सदन मे चाहता हू ।

Mr Chairman The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932"

The motion was adopted

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी मै तत्सम्बन्धी सशोधन विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हू ।

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 20th February, 1959

14.36 hrs.

MINIMUM PRICE OF JUTE BILL*

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for fixation of minimum price of jute.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for fixation of minimum price of jute"

The motion was adopted

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

14-37 hrs

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE BILL

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ram Shanker Lal is absent So, the House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha on the 12th December, 1958.

"That the Bill to define powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members in certain respects be taken into consideration"

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, one minute was taken on the 12th December, 1958 and 2 hours and 29 minutes are now available Shri Naushir Bharucha may continue his speech.

14 38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The Bill I propose to discuss today at some length relates to the privilege of this hon House and of the hon Members. An incident occurred in the House of Commons when one M P by name Mr. Strauss wrote a letter to the Minister on 8th February 1957, a letter in which a complaint about the London Electricity Board and its policies in connection with sale of copper scrap was made. That letter was *per se* defamatory and the London Electricity Board called for an apology from that Member and threatened to prosecute him criminally. Mr Strauss felt that his privilege as a Member of Parliament was in danger and, therefore, he requested the protection of the Chair, and the Chair referred the matter to the Privileges Committee On the issues before the Privileges Committee its decision was that in writing a letter Mr Strauss was engaged in a proceeding in Parliament within the meaning of the Bill of Rights, 1688

I shall discuss the phrase "proceeding in Parliament" at considerable detail presently The Privileges Committee also held that the solicitors, by threatening to issue a writ or summons against Mr Strauss committed a breach of privilege of Parliament and, thirdly, the Privileges Committee recommended that the opinion of the Privy Council should be sought on the issue whether the House would be acting contrary to the Parliamentary Privileges Act of 1770 if it were to treat the issue of a writ as a breach of privilege

The Judicial Committee—the Privy Council—replied in the negative But in the mean time, probably the solicitors of the London Electricity Board thought it wise to drop the proceedings Therefore when the matter was referred back to the Privileges Committee, the Privileges Committee recommended that no action may be taken in view of the fact that the threat which was issued had been dropped At that time there was free vote in the House of Commons and when the report of the Parliamentary Privileges Committee came up, it was not accepted by 213 votes to 218—a difference of five votes, which appears to be more or less a snap vote The result is that today the position is that any MP, who writes to a Minister

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2 dated 20th February, 1959.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

complaining even about an autonomous body and making allegations against that autonomous body, stands the risk of being prosecuted.

How the Privileges Committee came to its conclusion is a bit interesting. It came to its conclusion because it followed a report made by a committee on privileges in 1939 It discussed the arguments, which I shall mention in some extent It said that the basic statute, which enshrines the liberty of a Member of Parliament to speak freely with immunity from prosecution, is the Bill of Rights of 1688 Article 9 of the Bill of Rights, from which we today in our House derive our liberty, reads:

> "The freedom of speech and debate or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or any place outside the Parliament"

That is the source from which today we MPs derive our immunity from criminal prosecution in respect of anything that we say on the floor of this House

Now it should be noted that the freedom extends to anything which is said, that is freedom of speech freedom of debate plus freedom in respect of proceedings in Parliament If I press a button and record my vote that is a proceeding in Parliament Even that is a proceeding in Parliament. because I vote that a particular motion is a correct motion. Therefore the words 'proceedings in Parliament' have a much wider meaning than merely a speech in Parliament

The question is what can be 'proceedings in Parliament' It is a question of law and so far there is no judicial pronouncement as to what 'proceedings in Parliament' means. The Committee of Privileges came to the conclusion that letters written by MPs to a Minister should be protected on the same basis as speeches made in the House because in that particular case it was felt that the London Electricity Board had responsibility under the Act of Parliament as any autonomous body, for instonce, like our steel corporations. It has got responsibility under the Act of Parliament and the Minister is bound to answer criticism relating to the administration of such autonomous concerns.

When the Bill of Rights in 1688 was passed, the system of asking questions and obtaining answers on the floor of the House was not prevalent then. Questions and answers are certainly and admittedly now a part of the proceedings in Parliament but in view of the fact that the amount of Parliamentary work has grown to such an extent a new practice has cropped up in the House of Commons as well as here that instead of asking questions on the floor and getting a reply on the floor one can write to a Minister and obtain his reply with regard to the working of a certain body. In England, I am told, out of 100 in 99 cases a letter is written to the Minister rather than questions asked on the floor of the House It should be appreciated that in the House of Commons the practice prevails that nobody can ask questions in relation to the working of any autonomous body, that is, about the day-to-day working of an autonomous body It is ruled out of order Therefore practically when a Member wants to make allegations against the administration of an autonomous body, he has to write to the Minister That is the only practical procedure You must have noticed that repeatedly the Chair advises the Members, when questions are asked, that the hon. Member may write to the hon. Minister. In pursuance to that he writes to the hon Minister and makes a complaint Whether that complaint should be protected or whether the Member should continue to be subjected to risk of criminal proceedings is the issue which I am raising here.

It has also been appreciated by the Committee of Privileges which enquired into this incident that suppose

I write a letter to the hon. Minister saying that I propose to raise such-and-such a question in the House and I want information on that—it is now recognised and even the Attorney-General, who otherwise opposed the Report in the House of Commons, stated that—that letter would be a proceeding in the House The fact must be appreciated that the proceedings in the House do not mean only anything which is done within the four walls of the House It may be done somewhere outside the House but it may be related to the work in the House If from Bombay I send a question by post, my letter dropped in Bombay is protected though it is a thousand miles away from the House of Parliament Therefore the House will bear in mind the fact that when we refer to proceedings in Parliament it does not mean only something which is done while the Parliament is sitting or geographically within the four walls of the House

How does all this affect us? I shall presently come to that Under article 105 of the Constitution our powers privileges and immunities as Members of Parliament are defined as being the same as those of the House of Commons unless we specifically alter them by legislation The net effect of it is that the decision of the House of Commons is binding on us in the sense that our rights and privileges are regulated by that Today the position would be that if anybody for instance, take the M O Mathai incident, wrote to a Minister saying that Shri Mathai is corrupt Shri Mathai can prosecute him That letter would not be regarded as a proceeding in Parliament The issue then will be Will you permit MPs at every stage to be faced with threats of criminal prosecution or will you pass legislation such as of the type which I have introduced and protect the MPs so that they can discharge their duties fearlessly? That is the issue that is before the House today

As the law stands today, that is, the law of libel, under the Penal Code, it may be argued that MPs have got what is known as a qualified privilege By 'qualified privilege' it is meant that the section of defamation is defined in the Penal Code and then there are ten exceptions made in favour of anything said or done by anybody in discharge of his duties as a public officer and so forth These are protected But then it should also be appreciated that the burden of proving, that the case falls within the four corners of one of these exceptions rests heavily upon the accused who in this case would be an MP If I write to the Minister saying that Shri Mathai or someone else is corrupt and if that someone else issues proceedings against me, first I will have to defend myself, appear in a Court incur a lot of expense and then only I may get the benefit of one of those exceptions to section 500 of the Indian Penal Code

Therefore the question is whether you would expose an MP, who is doing purely his duty as a Member of Parliament, to criminal prosecution In the present set up we are having so many autonomous bodies and there are so many complaints about those autonomous bodies that repeatedly we will find circumstances arising where an MP will complain about them and thus MPs will get into trouble, all the more for this reason Suppose, one makes a complaint of corruption to a Minister against an autonomous body in his charge The Minister will naturally forward it and ask for an explanation from the particular party Now that particular party will tell the Minister, "I am prepared to clear my character in a court of law Give me permission to take it to the court" Therefore the meaning of the words 'I will clear my character in a court of law' is that he will prosecute the MP Ultimately it will boil down to this Therefore, what are we going to do about it? Are we going to keep the position as it is or are we going to depart from the practice of the House of Commons and confer upon our Members a larger measure of immunity? That is the issue.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

When this report of the Privileges Committee was considered in the House of Commons, the Minister-in-charge of the Home Department, Lord Privy Seal, Mr R A Butler, spoke in favour of investing the MPs with this immunity He was followed by Mr Strauss, who was of course an interested party, but from the perusal of his debate I find that he is an exceptionally able man who could very well take care of himself even in a court of law but all MPs cannot He also supported it The Attorney General opposed it on certain grounds which I shall specify here What I propose to do is to find out what are the possible objections which could be raised to the Bill which I have moved I found that fifteen of them are noted in the Commons debate and elsewhere If I answer all these objections satisfactorily, I think I shall have made out a case, not for immediate passing of this Bill but at least for reference to a Select Committee where all these aspects can be considered

The arguments against the Bill as I could make out from the debates were, first, why should an M P have a greater privilege than an average citizen The answer is obvious Because, an M P is charged with an additional duty with which an average citizen is not charged Therefore, he must have an additional privilege and immunity to perform that duty An average citizen is not required to write to a Minister or crack open public scandal as it is the duty of an M P Where an additional duty or a greater duty or responsibility is imposed on an M P, he must have a greater privilege than an average citizen There is nothing wrong in that

The second objection is, why should a private party be deprived of his right to resort to law Private parties are by law, being deprived of much bigger rights than merely resorting to law If injustice is caused to even half a dozen individuals, it is much better that private individuals suffer injustice in the larger cause so that an M P can discharge his duties properly Which is more important, half a dozen private people being denied justice on account of imaginary or real defamation or all the M P s being rendered powerless in seeking redress of grievances in which millions of other people are interested? Therefore, I say that this is a fit answer to that objection

The third objection is, must an M P write to a Minister any defamatory or malicious thing, and the Bill must seek to prevent it Of course, a defamatory thing must be written How is a Minister to know what is the real position? That is the crux of the situation Because, if I ask for an enquiry from a Minister, I must make a defamatory allegation Till then I cannot ask an enquiry into corruption for instance Such occasions would arise and defamatory things may have to be written Freedom of speech would not be freedom of speech if it did not include freedom to make defamatory allegation against parties, where an M P feels that certain corruption or some sort of grave irregularity has occurred

The fourth argument is, one can make a complaint to a Minister in a letter in a language that is not defamatory With great respect, I submit that is impossible If I want to say that a man is corrupt, that is the essence of my complaint No amount of mild language that I can use can convey that impression that there is corruption If I try to tone down my language, then I do not convey my idea Therefore it is no use I was surprised to find that argument advanced by no less a person than Mr Morrison who urged that a Member should not use language such as 'scandal' and say that the conduct of the London Electricity Board is open to suspicion But these are mild terms in themselves. He has said that 'if in the matter of disposal of

scrap copper, I find that gross irregularities are committed which cost millions of pounds to the tax-payers, why should I not say that it is open to suspicion?' Therefore, my submission is no amount of mild language can change the meaning If in essence you want to convey that the complaint is one of corruption then you become immediately open to the charge of defamation

The next argument is, where will you draw a line in defining 'proceeding in Parliament—only to matters pertaining to autonomous bodies,—or where do you stop? That also can be answered that a line can be drawn like this it must be a matter of public importance Secondly it must be a matter in respect of which the hon Minister is responsible under law Thirdly it must be a complaint by an M P and in the discharge of his duty as an M P It must be in the discharge of his duty as an M P and as no other If I write as a lawyer, I need not be protected Therefore there are well defined limits within which you can contain the phrase 'proceeding in Parliament'

The sixth argument would be should we elevate our rights and privileges to the extent of denying normal rights to ordinary citizens? This particular privilege is for the benefit of the citizens Therefore I feel that although our demand may result in denying normal rights to a few citizens it should be denied in the interests of the larger masses The next argument would be, if we pass this Bill, any member of the Bar, who accepts a summons on behalf of an M P client will be guilty of breach of privilege This requires some explanation If we hold that a particular act is a breach of privilege, and if the court issues summons on me, I as an M P must not care for the summons and say I do not accept it If I accept, I become guilty of breach of privilege by submitting myself to the jurisdiction of the court Therefore, if that happens, it may be a minor inconvenience But, if anybody wants to traverse the privilege of Parliament he must be prepared to take the consequence of it.

The eighth argument would be, why cannot an M P not raise the same issue as the one covered by his letter in other ways at Budget time or at the time of discussing the annual report of that particular body But supposing the Budget is passed and in April or May and I discover that fraud is being committed, and unless it is stopped immediately, the public will lose a considerable amount of money must I wait till the next Budget or till the next report comes, when we know that reports of autonomous bodies sometimes do not come for two or three years together? Therefore that is not a remedy This is the argument against those who want to argue against the Bill which course is better from the point of view of private citizens, for whom so much concern is shown? Would it be better that I write privately to the Minister that Mr X is corrupt? Or would it be better that I raise it on the floor of the House, when 400 papers will the next day report it in the newspapers? Taking all these things into consideration, it is obvious that the procedure of writing to a Minister needs protection

The ninth objection which may be raised is what is the justification for extending the privilege now, it has worked well since 1688 Why not let the sleeping dogs lie? The answer to that is obvious We are fast moving in a changing world Today our autonomous bodies really command sources of revenue which are far greater than the Budget itself Therefore, if in Parliament, the day-to-day working cannot be questioned in the shape of questions and answers, certainly, the new method or practice which we have developed, namely, writing to the Minister requires to be placed on a footing of protection to the same extent as a speech in the House

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

Then, it was urged by the Attorney General in the House of Commons that the fears of prosecution are really groundless. In the last 75 years, he said, only three prosecutions of this type have occurred. There are two answers to this. If only three prosecutions have occurred, it really means that if you pass the Bill, only three private citizens would have been denied the right of going to the court of law in 75 years. This is very insignificant compared to the advantage. Secondly, why is it that there are only three prosecutions? Because the immunity was there to that big an extent. Otherwise, there may have been 30,000 prosecutions. Who knows? That is not an argument at all. I was surprised it was advanced by the Attorney General in the House of Commons.

Then, it is argued that a prosecuted M.P. is protected by a qualified privilege and the courts will take a liberal view. Before I establish qualified privilege, what is my position? I may write a letter from Bombay to a Minister who happens to be in Delhi, who sends the letter for enquiry to Calcutta. In law, the publication of defamation may well be at Calcutta. The officer whom I am trying to take to task would take me to task by filing a prosecution or suit in Calcutta and not in Bombay. First, I have got to run about from Bombay to Calcutta several times before my case is taken up. When it is taken up, I have to establish my qualified privilege. Only an M.P. who is either a fool or not a lawyer will fall into that trap. I for one would not fall into the trap because I know what it costs to gain that qualified privilege. Practically the whole case may have to be fought out to the end. Not only I may have to fly from Bombay to Calcutta, but I may have to see that my witnesses also fly with me. It is impossible at times and the expenditure involved may be so great that if once a Member is involved, he will learn the lesson of his life time and never point out to a Minister that a particular official is corrupt.

Then, another argument that may be advanced is: even if you pass the Bill, can you really prevent any person from taking the M.P. to court? He will have to defend himself even then.

15 hrs.

It is true, but then I can point blank defy the summons of the court and say I am not going to attend. If the law is passed, I can claim the privilege sitting in my house.

Secondly, what is more, if the man applies to a court for issue of summons, the court knowing that the law is there will not issue the summons. They will say that it is an abuse of the process of the court and they will not issue the summons. They will dismiss the complaint straightaway. So, there is a definite advantage in connection with that.

It has been said that no M.P. has ever felt in writing a letter to a Minister that his letter has become a proceeding in Parliament. Of course, we know nobody knows of it, but now that we are faced with a situation, let us make it clear that this type of communication is protected. Otherwise, not only the M.P. is exposed to prosecution, even the Minister will be exposed. Let the Ministers not remain under the impression that they are safe. The law does not make a distinction between an M.P. from the Opposition and a Minister on the Treasury Bench. Therefore, even if I write a letter which is defamatory, and the hon. Minister passes it on to a third party, that third party has the right in law, whether he exercises it or not is a different matter, to prosecute the Minister.

Then it is said, just because the practice obtains of writing letters to Ministers instead of asking questions, have all those letters also to appear

in our minutes of proceedings? They need not appear. Only, what is claimed is immunity for those letters.

The last one is the same, a repetition, which says that we are giving unrestricted right of freedom to injure the reputation of anybody. I think Ministers are fairly sensible people, and they can be depended upon to see that unnecessary publicity is not given to a letter which is otherwise defamatory.

Then, what are the advantages? The advantages are these. What is the use of my freedom of speech in the House if I cannot write a letter to the Minister with immunity from criminal proceedings and tell him that such and such a person is corrupt or such and such an administration is corrupt? If we deny this common freedom to the MP, the result will be that his so-called freedom of speech will not be worth the paper on which it is written. After all, how many subjects can this hon. House discuss on the floor of the House?—a very limited number, not even one per cent of the entire administration; discussion on 99 per cent of the subjects covered by the administration may have to be carried on in the form of letters to the Ministers or any other form.

Therefore, what does this Bill want? This Bill wants to define what is parliamentary proceeding. It says:

> "Without prejudice to the generality of the powers contained in article 105 of the Constitution of India, the following shall be deemed to be a proceeding in Parliament; (and therefore free from any prosecution);
>
> "(a) Letters addressed by a Member of Parliament to the Presiding Officer or the Secretaries of either House of Parliament or a Minister on a public matter in the course of discharge of his duties as such member;
>
> (b) Communication of such letter by a Minister to any person or body of persons or an institution in course of discharge of his duties as a Minister.
>
> (c) Any reply addressed by the Minister to such letter in the course of discharge of his duties as such Minister"

The whole thing is extremely limited, and it is definitely laid down that a letter will be entitled to be considered as a proceeding in Parliament only if it fulfils certain conditions, namely that it is by an MP., written in the course of the discharge of his duties as an MP., and to a Minister who has got responsibility for the administration of that particular subject.

I do not say that this thing should be straightaway passed into law. I hope the Government will consider the whole position, because it is a question of privilege and once it becomes known to officers and others in autonomous bodies that they can threaten, and there is nothing to prevent such letters to the Ministers being made the subject matter of a criminal charge in a court, I am sure these people will come out in any number to see that the M.Ps. dare not raise their voice against corrupt administration This is a very high principle which is at stake, and I would appeal to the Government not to reject this thing off-hand, but if they so choose to refer it to the Select Committee, it can even go to the Privileges Committee if they think so, but any way to see that the subject matter of this Bill is sufficiently discussed and thrashed out so that the hon. Members may perform their duty fearlessly and with immunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

> "That the Bill to define powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members in certain respects be taken into consideration."

[Mr Deputy Speaker]

May I have an idea of how many Members want to participate in the discussion? Six hon Members, and the hon Minister

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Two of us

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Eight Shall we have a time-limit then for the Members?

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal) Let us see what happens?

Mr Deputy-Speaker. We can very well foresee what is going to happen At least, all those Members who wish to participate must be given some time So Members will take note of it Easwara Iyer I hope he will be content with ten minutes

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum) This Bill seeks to protect Members of Parliament from action at law for publishing defamatory matter in a letter addressed to a Minister or to the Secretary of either House of Parliament Of course, the Mover of the Bill has explained it in detail

Mr Deputy-Speaker Also to the Presiding Officer

Shri Easwara Iyer Also to the Presiding Officer

The question is whether such privileges from action at law should be conferred upon Members of Parliament because we know that we enjoy such privileges based perhaps on the traditions of the House of Commons or the House of Lords regarding proceedings inside Parliament Whether letters written to Ministers or other parliamentary officials should be treated as a proceeding in Parliament in order to confer some privilege on Members of Parliament is a different matter That has to be discussed in detail

I am not on that question for the moment. We have to consider what, subsequent to the passing of our Constitution, are the privileges of Members of Parliament or Members of the legislatures We are, I would submit, in a very nebulous state.

Article 105 of the Constitution which my hon friend referred to says that in the absence of legislation, the powers and privileges of Members of Parliament shall be the same as the powers and privileges of the Members of Parliament in England at the date of the commencement of the Constitution Of course, my friend did not refer to that, that the powers and privileges will be the same as those available in England at the date of the commencement of the Constitution So, if there is any subsequent change in England regarding the powers and privileges, any modification any alteration subsequent to the coming into force of our Constitution, we may not take note of it So, whatever was available on the date of the coming into force of our Constitution only will govern us

Still we are in doubt We hear of so many breaches of privileges being committed either as against Members of Parliament or Members of State legislatures or against the House itself I have also thought that it is better for us to know where we are Quite apart from the Members of Parliament and Members of the State legislatures, it is better for the people to know where they are, where the privilege starts and where it ends It is of fundamental importance for the purpose to know whether they can comment upon the speeches of Members of Parliament either in this House or outside the House Where is the drawing line?—because it is one of the rights (I would not say fundamental rights) of persons now in a modern society to make a fair com-

ment upon the speeches made by any Member of Parliament So, the question is in doubt. Where does the privilege start? On what conduct can they comment? What action can they comment upon—whether it is the press or whether it is the ordinary citizen of India

So, the question assumes a vital importance, and quite apart from this Bill, I would, personally speaking—I am not voicing the opinion of anybody else, it is my personal view on the matter—have welcomed a Bill which would put down clearly the powers, privileges and duties of Members of Parliament, with more emphasis on the duties of Members of Parliament, to indicate where we stand, so that the ordinary citizen who is outside the four walls of this Parliament may know on what action he can comment I am referring to this case because we now say that under article 105 of the Constitution, so far as the Members of Parliament are concerned, we have the precedents of the House of Commons If we refer to another article, namely article 194, we find that it defines the powers and privileges of Members of State Legislatures as equal to those of the Members of the House of Commons We are in a federal State, and we are now faced with a situation where a Member of a State Legislature is not inferior to a Member of Parliament, and their rights and privileges rank equally Supposing there is a conflict *inter se* between the Members of a State Legislature and the Members of Parliament, who should take proceedings against a particular person? That is a matter that is to be defined by law We have no law in this matter.

Let me take, for instance, a case where there is a breach of privilege committed by a Member of Parliament against a Member of another House; let us say that in England, a Member of the House of Commons commits a breach of privilege as against a Member of the House of Lords, then the question naturally arises which House is to deal with that breach of privilege There, it has been held—I am subject to correction when I say this—that it is not for the House against which a breach of privilege has been committed to deal with the breach of privilege, but it is for the House of which the offending Member is a Member to deal with the breach of privilege We must follow that here also

Supposing a Member of a State Legislature comments upon the conduct of a Member of Parliament, on whom is the right conferred, is it for this House to decide the question as to whether there is a breach of privilege or is it a matter that should be communicated to the State Legislature which ranks *pari passu* with this House on the question of status and other things to deal with the breach of privilege as if it is a State Legislature matter which is in doubt? I would say, following the precedents of the House of Commons, that it may be for the State Legislature of which the offending Member is a Member to deal with the breach of privilege, if it feels that a breach of privilege has been committed

Personally speaking, a good deal of confusion has arisen between a breach of privilege and a contempt of the House I am making a nice distinction here Article 105(3) reads.

> "In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution"

So, this article deals with two privileges, privileges of Members of Parliament and privileges of the House. So,

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a nice distinction has to be kept in view, according to me, between the privilege which a Member enjoys and the privilege which the House enjoys

Now, let us take a case where the conduct of a Member is called into question Suppose an hon Member of the House calls another gentleman outside this House a scoundrel—of course, I am not oblivious of the fact that you, Sir, are always there, having the power to pull that Member up, but let us take, for instance, an extreme case where a Member of the House calls another person outside the ambit of this House, a scoundrel, or a thief or a corrupt man, he is protected from the law, he cannot be sued for defamation, because he enjoys absolute immunity by the law of this House But what is the remedy so far as the other gentleman is concerned? Can he comment upon that and say that in so speaking the Member has reduced himself to the position of a contemptuous liar? Can the other person who is defamed, I would say, not legally but morally stand up on a platform and say that that Member in making a statement in Parliament like that has reduced himself to the position of a contemptuous liar, without exposing himself to the charge of a breach of privilege? Certainly, is this elementary right denied to him? He cannot go to a court of law and sue him for defamation but is it not open to him to vindicate himself by saying that what has been stated by the Member is wrong, that the Member is a liar, and throw the hon Member who has spoken like that to face the music in a court of law if he wants to vindicate himself?

I am submitting that if breaches of privileges of a Member of Parliament are to be extended to this extreme case, then the ordinary citizens will not be protected So, I would humbly submit for the consideration of this House that let Members of Parliament not be too sensitive It is a case where Members of Parliament have the right by virtue of the position they are enjoying here, but let us not give them absolute immunity to speak anything and everything they like, scurrilously attacking persons without exposing themselves to any action at law, we have conferred upon them this right for the purpose of enabling them to discharge their duties duly But let the elementary right which a citizen enjoys, to comment upon the conduct of a Member by saying that what he has stated is not correct, and he is a liar in so saying, shall not in any way be infringed

I am bringing in this analogy for this purpose namely to consider the case where we write to a Minister saying that so-and-so is a corrupt man Is it absolutely necessary for us to write to a Minister? We have ever so many other methods here by which this could be brought to the notice of the House If a particular man, I feel, is corrupt or is a bad man, and he should not be entertained in service, I could bring the matter to your notice, and through you to the notice of this House, and I can speak on that, and with the protection that I have got But is it absolutely necessary for me to write to the Minister and say that he is a bad fellow? If I write to the Minister saying that he is a bad fellow, I must have the material with me, and I must have the courage to write it, and even if I am sued in a court of law for libel, slander or defamation, I must be there ready to vindicate myself

My hon friend, the Mover of the Bill, might say that we may not always find time to bring this matter to the notice of the House in the ordinary course of business, and, therefore, we have to write to the Minister concerned But my respectful submission to this House is this. Why should we deny to that officer concerned the right to vindicate

himself by saying that what is stated in that letter is not correct, and that he may be allowed to sue the Member concerned, so that he may vindicate his honour? This is a matter which I am placing before this House for its consideration

The law of defamation is there, no doubt, but it is not so clear Suppose I write a letter to the Minister complaining about the conduct of a particular officer and mark it 'confidential', does it amount to publication? Of course, it may, according to some decision, and it may not, according to some other decisions Supposing the Minister in his turn sends it to his office or to the officer concerned or the corporation concerned, whether he also will be visited with the technical blame of publication is a matter that the law has not yet settled But it may be said without any doubt, and the balance of opinion is in that favour in the courts of law, that whenever I write a letter to the Minister and mark it 'confidential', and the Minister feels that it has to be enquired into,—it is not a case where the Minister is unaware of his responsibility,—he must see that it is enquired into without making it technically a thing which amounts to publication So, it is a case where if it is given into the hands of the Minister concerned, the officer concerned cannot rely upon the fact that I have written a letter to the Minister as amounting to publication in law, to sue me for defamation Take an extreme case Even if it is necessary that I have to write to the Minister, it may not amount to defamation so as to necessitate legislation of this nature We have a number of instances where Members of Parliament or of State Legislatures stand up and say 'there is a breach of privilege,' 'there is a breach of privilege' The question has to be analysed in its fullness, and we would welcome piece of legislation which would deal with it in an all-comprehensive manner Particularly when we have a Constitution which is of a federal nature, we have to consider the respective rights, powers and immunities of Members of Parliament and of the State Legislatures and of even Ministers Supposing a Minister is in the course of an official communication making a comment, will it be a breach of privilege regarding the Member concerned? That is a matter that has to be considered, because the Minister is responsible to his legislature under the provisions of the Constitution If his collective responsibility and answerability to his legislature is such that he is writing to the Central Minister concerned, could he be hauled up by this Parliament or by any other State legislature which comes in? This is a matter which is still in doubt I would submit that it is not for this Parliament but for the respective legislature, to which the offending Member belongs, to deal with him effectively

So we have to consider all these things to determine what should be done This should be in the nature of a comprehensive legislation I would have welcomed this Bill, had it contained all these comprehensive matters

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana) The Bill under discussion is of great importance and calls for dispassionate consideration in all its aspects It proposes to extend the immunity for Criminal Prosecution to Members of Parliament not only to what they say here in this House but to also what they write in a communication to the Minister, to the Secretary to Parliament and to other office-bearers of this House

The question at issue is whether the present protection is quite sufficient, secondly, whether the Members are entitled to any immunities Taking the second point first, that is, whether Members of Parliament are entitled to any immunity I do not think there can be any issue on that. In order to discharge their duties, they are naturally entitled to a certain protection. That protection has already been given to some extent

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

under article 105 of the Constitution. They have been protected to the extent of what they say in the House and this immunity is unqualified. This protection has also been extended to what prevails in the House of Commons. Now a certain change has come in that privilege in the House of Commons by a certain decision taken, to which the hon. Mover referred. If hon. Members of Parliament are entitled to certain privileges for the due discharge of their duties—and those duties cannot be discharged unless they are given those immunities which are essential—it is to be seen to what protection they are entitled.

Now the Bill is a very simple one. It only proposes to extend the immunity to the private communications of a Member to the Minister in the discharge of his duties as a Member. The law of defamation is well known It is certainly defamation if I write a letter to the Minister or dictate a letter to a steno who gets it typed by a typist It becomes a publication. Even if it is marked 'confidential', though even if it is marked 'secret', the publication is there. The moment the letter is written, the Member who writes it becomes liable to criminal prosecution for the publication of that defamatory allegation.

Not only that. If the Minister replies agreeing with the opinion of the Member, he too becomes liable to criminal prosecution.

There, under the rules of the House, as you are well aware it is necessary that whenever a Member wishes to make a certain defamatory allegation against a public servant, he must necessarily send a communication to the Minister as well as to you as Speaker, to give an opportunity to the Minister to be prepared to meet it or to have a chance to give an explanation. Now, the position is very anomalous Under the rules, he must inform the Minister of a certain defamatory allegation which he wants to make in the House in the due discharge of his duties pertaining to an individual. He cannot make it under the rules unless he sends a communication to the Minister. If he makes such a communication, he becomes liable to criminal prosecution. Therefore, the Government and the Law Minister will have to give consideration to the proposal contained in this Bill.

I think this Bill is not comprehensive enough. I would say that it is most necessary that Members of Parliament should have the right of access to information about all individuals They cannot have this information unless this privilege is extended not only to them but to those who want to inform them about such an allegation against the public servant. So legislation of a comprehensive nature is called for.

Now let us see if the present law is quite sufficient. The hon. Mover has dealt with it to a great extent. I would not repeat his arguments, but I would certainly say that the present law of defamation does not give sufficient protection. It is quite different from what the law of defamation in England is. We have not got an unqualified immunity or unqualified privilege in any thing. Ours is a qualified immunity under the present law, and the onus lies on him; under the exceptions to the law of libel, he has got to prove not only the justification but in some cases, the truth of the allegations. It will be very difficult for Members of Parliament if in the due discharge of their duties, on a certain information which they believe to be true, which is *bona fide* and which has been given to them, they make an allegation and pass information to the Minister concerned, for which they are hauled up for criminal prosecution. And as for the

venue of the prosecution, Heaven knows where the Minister gets the letter

So, my respectful submission to the House and to the Law Minister is to take this aspect into account Members of Parliament do need this privilege They do need immunities, not of a qualified nature but of an unqualified nature How can they have these immunities as the law at present stands? Article 105 has been read by the hon speaker preceding me By a certain decision in the House of Commons, it is now clear that the privilege no longer extends to us

Those who work on the criminal side know very well how easily criminal prosecutions can be launched and how easily individuals can be harassed So unless this protection is given I apprehend that it would be very difficult for a Member to discharge his duties There will be a lot of prosecutions Of course, we all come by election There is always partisanship there are opposite blocs Such things are there In case protection is not there, how will we be able to discharge our duties? In case Government wants— and I hope it does—that corruption should be eradicated Government should be informed about the corrupt officers, of course in a *bona fide* manner, not maliciously In this view a certain protection is called for for Members

I commend the principle underlying the Bill and I hope that Government will give due consideration to this Bill and will come forward, if they do not accept this, with a more comprehensive legislation of a kind whereby Members of Parliament could have immunity in the discharge of their duties

Shri Mahanty: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is very simple What it seeks is merely to expand the scope and enlarge the definition of parliamentary proceedings as mentioned in article 105(2) of the Constitution, so as to include correspondence addressed by Members of Parliament in the due discharge of their duties, to the Ministers and to the Presiding Officers The genesis of this matter has been dealt with at length by the hon Mover I do not wish to cover that ground over again

As it has been made out by my hon colleague, Mr Easwara Iyer, it seems as though it is an issue between a Member of Parliament and any other citizen so far as the immunities and privileges are concerned To me it appears that it is not an issue between a Member of Parliament and a citizen or a public servant It is essentially an issue between the due discharge of duties as a Member of Parliament in good faith and the impediment in its way It will be for this House to consider this in a non-partisan spirit, in a spirit that transcends all partisan considerations For here, we are addressing ourselves to a momentous issue which relates to the inviolability of Parliamentary proceedings and to the sovereignty of Parliament on which democracy in this country is going to rest Therefore it is no question of supporting or opposing this Bill

Here we have even to consider another aspect Article 105 of the Constitution with the seriousness it deserves To that extent, I am in perfect agreement with the hon Mover of this Bill Let not Government reject this Bill outright one way or the other Let it refer this Bill to a Select Committee of the House or even to the Privileges Committee for their considered opinion I hope this humble request will not go in vain The smile of the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs encourages me to entertain this hope

An Hon Member: Very deceptive

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Just wait and see

Shri Mahanty: The whole difficulty arises on account of the fact that we and the Government have chosen in

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their wisdom to continue to allow a twilight of uncertainty to hang over the powers, privileges and immunities as mentioned in article 105 of the Constitution. Article 105 of the Constitution was article 85 of the draft Constitution. When it came up before the Constituent Assembly, it was debated at length. Here are some of the authoritative pronouncements which will be helpful in considering this Bill. Never was a doubt left that article 105 was merely a temporary provision and it was assured by no less a person than the then hon. Law Minister himself that in times to come the Indian Parliament will have to codify, define and determine the rights, privileges and immunities of the Parliament and the Members thereof.

The then Law Minister, late Shri B. R. Ambedkar said:

> "I may inform my friend Shri Sidhva that since the time when the discussion took place I made a little research and I find that a little research and I find that the South African Parliament has passed an Act defining the immunities and privileges. It might be possible later for our Parliament to codify the privileges."

Even though ten years have passed since the Government had made an assurance that in times to come Parliament will codify its own powers, privileges and immunities—the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will excuse my saying so—he has failed patently in the duties which devolved on him. The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had no illusions about the assurance given by the Minister. He said:

> "So it is only a temporary affair. Of course, Parliament may never legislate on that. And, it is, therefore, for the Members to be vigilant."

Therefore, the President of the Constituent Assembly had no illusion about this kind of assurance. He had warned, Parliament was never going to legislate on this. Therefore, he had asked the Members to be vigilant. And I congratulate Shri Bharucha that he has been vigilant and, doubtless, his vigilance will now compensate the indifference of the Government. And, I believe, they will not put up any kind of obstacle in the way of acceptance of, though not of this Bill, at least of the request to refer the Bill to a Committee of the House.

Coming to the main issue, what is the present position of the law? Now, a Member of Parliament can say on the floor of the House that Mr. X is an unmitigated scoundrel, and no action is going to lie against him in any court of law. Of course, if he says something seditious or defamatory, it will be for the Chair to expunge it from the proceedings. But, certainly, the Chair has also no right to take any other action. Also, if his speech is published by a newspaper no action is going to lie against the paper concerned. They are considered privileged statements and privileged publications.

We have promoted a hundred and one autonomous corporations. These autonomous corporations enjoy special privileges to the effect that in their day to day working the Executive will not interfere. Naturally, when they have been registered as private limited companies and constituted as autonomous bodies over which Government has no voice—like the Universities—in their day to day administration, Parliament has got pretty little opportunity to address itself with a certain amount of vigilance to the day to day working of these corporations.

Asking a question on the floor of the House or making mention of it is an inherent right of any hon. Member. But a situation arises when the question may not be admitted, when there may not be any opportunity to

make any reference to any matter concerning any corporation during the course of debates or any other motion. Therefore, if a Member of Parliament, in good faith, addresses a communication to a Minister or to you that he has got strong suspicions about such and such matters, then, certainly, it should be considered a privileged communication.

It is being said that Members of Parliament do not constitute a separate class by themselves. They should not claim special privileges or immunities. True. I have no pretensions to any constitutional knowledge, but those who have got even a cursory knowledge of it know that it is for the supreme and sovereign body itself to determine what should be the special privileges—not as a body itself but—of even of its individual members. It is not either for the government to determine or any court of law to determine whether this is a privilege of the House or whether that is a privilege of any member. It will basically be the power of the sovereign body to consider whether a certain matter amounts to a privilege or an immunity or not.

I am very chary of leaving this matter for either the Government or the court of law to determine. So, I come back to the original request that I have made. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that this matter about which divided opinions have been expressed even in the U.K. Parliament should be referred to the Privileges Committee, or to a Committee of the House where the matter can be considered and where we will try to define and codify the privileges and immunities and rights of Members of Parliament.

There is another small matter. What is the scheme of our Constitution? In the scheme of our Constitution, Parliament is the supreme, sovereign body. Article 53 of the Constitution though it vests all the executive power, which also includes the functioning of the autonomous corporations, in the President, in (3) (b) of the same article, Parliament is more supreme than the President himself. It says that Parliament may confer by law functions on authorities other than the President. It can invest certain powers on the President; it can take them away also and confer them on some other authority. Why I am saying this is to show that Parliament is the supreme and sovereign body in this democratic country and as such if Members exercised that supremacy and sovereignty in the due discharge of the duties, it should not be interpreted in any other way, whether it is a speech made or a correspondence addressed. The President even, can be impeached and removed from office under article 61 if he acts contrary to the provisions in the Constitution. Article 70 empowers Parliament to make provisions for the discharge of functions by the President not provided for in the Constitution. Under article 73 it has been acknowledged that the executive power of the Indian Union is coterminous with the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament. So, there can be no dispute or doubt that Parliament is the supreme and sovereign power in this country and therefore, as Members thereof, in the due discharge of their duties, if any correspondence is entered into with the Minister or any of the Presiding Officers, it should be considered as a privileged document and no case of libel or defamation should lie against that correspondence in any court of law I believe it is a worthwhile proposition and it deserves all serious consideration by the Government. They have already taken ten years I have my own suspicion. In the 1935 Government of India Act, a similar provision was there that as long as it was not defined, the powers, privileges and immunities would continue to be those of the House of Commons. We all know that even though the 1935 Act was scrapped and was lost in oblivion, the proposed Bill never came up and even though ten years have passed we have yet to attend to this aspect of the question which is vitally important. Therefore, I once again

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request that the Government, without rejecting it, out of hand, may agree to refer this Bill to a Select Committee.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my friend, the Mover of the Bill seeks to extend the powers, privileges and immunities of the Members of Parliament to all communications that they may have to write in respect of any public undertaking. Before we proceed to discuss the merits or demerits of the measure, we shall have to see what exactly are the powers and privileges. Article 105 says:

> "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament."

So, it is subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Article 118 gives this power to the Speaker to frame rules. Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business. So, even this freedom of speech contained in article 105 is controlled by the other articles of the Constitution. So, even when we make a speech here, we are required according to the conventions to use decent language and observe decorum. Even the freedom of speech is limited. The Speaker can pull up a Member who indulges in indecent language.... (*An Hon. Member*:....sedition).. (*Interruptions.*) seditious or defamatory speech. We have a responsibility in the discharge of our duties to be more careful and cautious when we make a statement. We should weigh each word that we use and see that we do not hurt or transgress the limits of decency and morality.

What are the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country in respect of the freedom of speech. Article 19(1) gives freedom of expression but that is subject to a proviso. It sets limits to the freedom of speech. Th limitations are the security of th State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence. That is the freedom of expression that a citizen enjoys. I do not concede the position that Members should get greater freedom for indulging in any one of these acts. Article 105(2) refers to the publication of the proceedings of Parliament. A Member has the privilege to speak whatever he likes within the four walls of Parliament for which if he speaks elsewhere he may be liable under the criminal law of the land and the publisher and printer would also similarly be liable.

We have recently a case of the Orissa High Court. Shri Mahanty initiated proceedings against the Chief Minister of Orissa for contempt of the High Court on the ground he uttered some slanderous statement against the High Court Judges. But the High Court, under article 194, held that he was absolutely privileged in making a speech but the printer and publisher had no right to publish it and they were found guilty. So, this freedom or this immunity which is conferred on Members of Parliament should be used sparingly and cautiously. My friend, Shri Bharucha, envisages a situation where a Member of Parliament in the discharge of his duties *bona fide* may have to make or send a communication in writing to a Minister wherein he may have to use some language which may be defamatory. To appreciate that position we have to consider whether entering into communication with the Minister in writing would come within the definition of proceedings in Parliament. For that we have to refer to article 105(3).

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It does not and hence this Bill.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Article 105(3) says

> "In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees at the commencement of this Constitution"

My friend has brought forth this measure because of the case of Mr Strauss, a Member of the British House of Commons He was hauled up for defamation This matter was brought up before the House of Commons The privileges committee held o[illegible]n The opinion of the judicial committee was received and the House of Commons by a slight majority rejected this case of privilege

Sir, to envisage such a situation, I would consider that this present moment is not expedient, because we have passed through 11 years after adopting the Constitution and we have been following the conventions and rules and practices established in the House of Commons which is considered the Mother of Parliaments Any change in the conventional procedure which the House of Commons has adopted or has to adopt after the 26th January 1950 is not binding on us What has been the established practice and usage upto 26th January, 1950, in England governs us Therefore, I think we need not get agitated about Mr Strauss's case So, to have a Bill at the present moment is not necessary

Apart from writing letters, we have got other remedies such as putting questions, initiating resolutions and motions and so on If at all we have to write letters to Ministers in the discharge of our duties in respect of any public undertaking, we should be cautious while bringing forth our complaints, and it does not befit us to use language which is defamatory. There is also the question of good faith If we use such a language which may defame anybody, then there is the question of good faith, and it protects us

Shri Mahanty says that the Bill may be referred to the Committee of Privileges But I fear that the question of privilege does not come in Take a particular incident that happens. Supposing a Member of Parliament is held up for defamation by a court. Then, it is open to the Member to raise the question of privilege Then this House can consider and send the matter to the Committee of Privileges Then the Committee of Privileges come to its conclusion and gives its report Otherwise, the jurisdiction of the Committee of Privileges cannot be invoked

Secondly, I might say that till today we have not decided exactly what the powers of Parliament are and what the jurisdiction of Parliament is over the public undertakings In the day-to-day administration of these undertakings has Parliament power and jurisdiction to go into any question? It has to be decided before we think of a situation which may arise where a Member of Parliament may have to write some letters to the Minister concerning any undertaking

So regarding the conventions and usages, they are well settled They can be found in May's *Parliamentary Practice* and in Halsbury's *Laws of England* It cannot be argued or entertained that we are in a state of uncertainty and that the question is nebulous and so we should know where we are That fear or anxiety does not arise, because the conventions and privileges are well defined in these standard treatises

As we find from Strauss's case, which is also contained in brief in the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, the Committee of Privileges in the

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House of Commons held that the writing of a letter would amount to a proceeding of parliament. So, till the decision of Parliament on the 8th July, 1958, the conventions or the practices and usages in England were considered to include even a communication by a Member of Parliament to a Minister in the discharge of his official duties Therefore, even if such cases arise in future, we are going by this and fall back upon the conventions which prevailed in England and which prevailed till the 26th January 1950 So, at the commencement of our Constitution, the conventions, the practices and usages in England governed the conduct of business of our House Therefore, I would not share the anxiety or the worry which my hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha apprehends Hence, I consider that there is no need for this measure which he has brought forth

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K Sen): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, frankly speaking, I have not really followed the relevancy of any reference to article 105 in the Bill What the hon Member seeks to do is to change the law of libel by making certain communications and publications privileged So far as the law of libel is concerned, he has tried to cover up this apparent or real purpose of the Bill by trying to attract the privilege which attaches to the hon Members of this House

After all, it is now acknowledged more or less universally that matters of privilege should be left uncodified rather than codified I think many, many years ago, a question of privilege arose in England I was trying to find a reference from Blackstone in which that great jurist had laid down the golden rule to be followed in these matters I may read out the commentary of Blackstone which was quoted by the Rt Hon Mr Butler in the debate in the House of Commons which was held on the 16th April, 1957 It reads as follows:

> "The dignity and independence of the two Houses are in a great measure preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite"

It is all the more so in this country. Though in England, Parliament may, if it so chooses, pass any law concerning privilege without any limitation whatsoever either by way of extending it or restricting it, in this country the moment we think of passing any law we shall have to contend with the limitations which the Constitution imposes upon us. Let us not be deluded into the idea that this House can pass any law concerning its privileges It is all right to stick to those which have been inherited by reason of article 105 of the Constitution But the moment we try to legislate, some of the laws we have inherited may be condemned if we try to codify them by passing laws ourselves, for, the whole of the limitations in part III of the Constitution and the other limitations will have full play the moment Parliament seeks to legislate That matter has been made quite clear in the recent judgment of the Supreme Court in the Patna Searchlight case wherein it appears to have been laid down that if Parliament sought to pass a law seeking to confer some privilege which it now enjoys, it might have been bad in law as well as against the Constitution

Yet, since no law has conferred it, and it is only a matter of inheritance, we continue to enjoy it That is the position Therefore, I think it will be a good rule of caution and prudence if we do not indulge in large-scale legislation or indiscriminate legislation concerning the privileges of this House or of the other House After all, centuries of experience of other Parliaments have cautioned them against landing themselves into a body of codified laws of privilege I think we can safely follow it as a rule of caution.

16 hrs.

Apart from that general observation, viz., that we should be very cautious in legislating on matters of privilege, I personally have objection on the merits of the legislation now before us. I agree largely with the views expressed by my esteemed friend, Shri Easwara Iyer. I intend to read to the House extracts from the speech of the Attorney-General on the floor of the House of Commons when the motion of privilege relating to the complaint of Mr. Strauss came up. Hon. Members will possibly recollect—those who may not know the history of this case will take it from me—that that one instance exemplifies the restraint and the self-imposed limitations which the Members of the House of Commons have throughout observed, so that they can enjoy all the better the amenities which centuries of parliamentary life have given them.

It is not by trying to extend our privileges or by making them arbitrary or by trying to curb the rights of the ordinary citizens to seek remedy in a court of law that we sustain the foundations for the privileges which we enjoy, but by imposing on ourselves restraint, caution and prudence that we sustain for ourselves that great body of privileges. After all, on the floor of this House, any Member can indulge in any abuses he likes against anyone in this world and yet, what is the reason which prevents him from doing so? The primary reason is their consciousness that as responsible Members of this House, they must not abuse the privilege which the law grants them; and, that is the surest sanction for the preservation of that privilege.

Though under the law, we enjoy unlimited rights to open our tongue against anyone, yet as a matter of convention, as a matter of prudence, this House does not choose to exercise those unlimited rights in that unguided fashion or in that un-controlled manner.

What would be the consequence of this Bill? It says that a citizen will have no remedy whatsoever in a court of law against any malicious or premeditated attack which may be canalized through a Member, though such communications may not be part of the proceedings of this House. But undoubtedly, the communications referred to in the Bill are not part of the proceedings of this House; there is no dispute about that, as the Attorney General said and as the House of Commons accepted in England. And yet, just for the purpose of injuring a man, if a Member of Parliament chooses to send a communication without any due care or investigating the truth or otherwise of the contents and the Member of Parliament either by himself on his own motion or being guided by others, chooses to circulate it and publish it among other Members, Ministers and others. the man will be without any remedy whatsoever This is exactly the point which the Attorney General had placed before the House of Commons and told them that it is not for the House of Commons to rob the citizens of their valuable rights. I intend to read that portion of his speech, for I can do no better. I am reading from page 262 of the Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), House of Commons, Vol 591, No 137:

> "If the hon. Member is asking for my opinion, I should say without hesitation, on the facts of this case, that the court would hold that the letter written by the right hon Gentleman was not a proceeding in Parliament.
>
> It is true that the service of a writ upon a Member used to be regarded and treated as a breach of privilege, but the last case that I can find where the House of Commons did that was in 1757, at a time when privileges were treated as being far more extensive than they are now. In that case, the plaintiff, his attorney and another were committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for serving a writ for

[Shri A. K. Sen]

trespass. One can find other examples of the lengths to which the House went in those days. In 1700, one Rogers, an attorney was committed for sending an exorbitant bill of costs to the gunners of Portsmouth, and in 1753 some unfortunate person was committed for a breach of privilege of this House for fishing in Mr. Joliffe's pond. As far as I can find out, for 200 years, this House has not treated the question of legal proceedings as a breach of privilege.

"I submit that we should think long before, by endorsing the conclusions of the Committee, we interfere with and seek to prevent the exercise of what the Judicial Committee described as,

> 'the inalienable right of Her Majesty's subjects to have recourse to Her Courts of Law for the remedy of their wrongs.'

That statement echoes the address of the House of Lords to Her Majesty in relation to the five men of Aylesbury which said:

> 'It is the birth right of every Englishman—as it is the birth right of every Indian—who apprehends himself to be injured to seek for redress in your Majesty's Courts of Justice, and if there be any power can control this right and can prescribe when he shall and when he shall not be allowed the benefit of the Laws, he ceases to be a Freeman and his liberty and property are precarious .The Crown lays claim to no such power and we are sure the Law has trusted no such authority with any subjects whatsoever.
>
> If a man mistakes his case, in believing himself to have a good cause of suit when he has not; if he mistakes his Court by applying to an incompetent jurisdiction; he will fail of relief and be liable to costs but to no other punishment. He is not guilty of a crime nor is it a contempt of the Court that has the proper jurisdiction.'

It is for the reasons that I have done my best to make clear that I hold the view that a threat to issue a writ, or the issue of a writ—no matter what the subject-matter of the action may be—cannot properly be regarded or treated as a breach of the Privilege of Parliament. The Bill of Rights says that a proceeding in Parliament may not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament. A breach of that privilege, in my view, occurs when, and not before, a court entertains an action brought in relation to our proceedings. That stage is not reached by the issue of a writ, or on its service "

Then, he proceeds further At page 263, the last paragraph says:

> "I began by saying that it was not for us to debate today what should or should not be the Privileges of Parliament, but I think that I should be failing in my duty if I did not point out as clearly as I can what is involved in the decision which the House has to take today The law of libel recognises as entitled to qualified privilege the letter which a Member of Parliament writes to a Minister, such as the right hon. Gentleman wrote here"
>
> "There is no doubt about that That means that, even if the letter be both defamatory and false—and I do not suggest for one moment that it is in this case—the action against the Member cannot succeed if the letter was written in good faith."

That is the greatest protection. So a libel action will not lie when a Member of Parliament is held by a court of law to have acted in good faith. Everyone knows that when one speaks on the floor of the House one cannot be sure or one cannot insure the veracity of everything that he says or writes when he communicates in the course of his duty. But the least that

one expects of a Member of Parliament is that what he does, he does in good faith. Therefore, to try to cover up even bad faith would be robbing the citizens of a very valuable right.

After all, there is a country outside this House, and the citizens' rights are as important as ours, and their rights may be very severely prejudiced if bad faith on the part of Members of this House is sought to be covered by a law passed in this House

I have not gone into the constitutionality of such a provision I doubt, subject to correction, whether a court would sustain a law of this nature which seeks to cover up actions prompted by bad faith and whether or not courts will strike down such a law as an unreasonable restriction on peoples' rights But I am not raising my objection on the basis of the constitutionality of this Bill I am opposing it on far wider grounds, on the ground of the more valuable rights which we, as Members of Parliament, must reserve for the citizens outside the House, and on the ground that this House should not be instrumental in protecting acts of bad faith, even if they be of the Members themselves

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) On the floor of this House, I have had the honour of listening to discussions many a time on the privileges amenities and immunities of the Members of Parliament, but I have never had the privilege of listening to any discussion on the duties of the Members of Parliament I think, instead of looking at this Bill from the constitutional point of view or the legal point of view—they are very necessary, I know; perhaps they are very urgent—we should look at this Bill also from the point of view of our voters, from the point of view of those persons who sent us to this august and sovereign House .

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That you feel only at the election time.

Shri D C Sharma: I will come to you, please listen to me I was submitting very respectfully .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon Member go to another hon. Member while he is speaking?

Shri D C. Sharma: I was saying that metaphorically I can go there

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): But only through the Chair

Shri D C. Sharma: I was submitting that whenever I go about in my constituency and have talks with the voters, whether they are dwellers in the villages or in the cities, whether they are persons who are following very lucrative professions or who are farmers, I hear from them a great complaint that we are trying to grab this privilege or that privilege, we are trying to have this amenity or that amenity and that we are trying to make use of our privileges in this House for getting so many things for ourselves At the same time, I hear from them that the quorum bell rings in the House and the Members of Parliament are not there

Shri Braj Raj Singh. We have no quorum now

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Is the hon Member making an enquiry? Is it a question? What is it that the hon Member desires

Shri Braj Raj Singh. I was wondering whether we have quorum

Mr Deputy-Speaker. I cannot answer his wonders The hon Member might continue

Shri D. C Sharma: I do not know whether there are any duties to counter-balance all these privileges, immunities and amenities This is a question which is put to some of us. It may not be a question which is put to all, but it is a question which is put to us I think in view of the public opinion, in view of what our voters

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

say, we should be the last persons to ask for anything of this kind. I think a Member of Parliament should bring forward a Bill, if the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not do it, regarding the duties of the Members of Parliament. So far as privileges are concerned, I think it is public opinion that should demand from the House an extension or amplification or something of that kind. I think that is the procedure that we should have. But, I am afraid, all the time we are talking about getting more and more for ourselves, and that is not a very healthy democratic practice.

At the same time, I would say that it was said that in the House of Commons this was defeated by a few votes, it was a snap vote and so on. If in the United Kingdom, they have turned down a thing of this kind it shows a sign of maturity, a sign of political judgment, a sign of faith in parliamentary institutions.

Shri A. K Sen: I forgot to say that it was a free vote.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the British House of Commons did very well in not extending the privileges of the members in that respect

Further, we have a federal legislature There are thousands of legislators in the country. So, I believe that the privileges are bound to be more abused than used properly. I am making this submission with a due sense of responsibility. I believe that this kind of privilege to be given to a parliamentary democracy which is about 12 years' old is not the right kind of thing. We should, first of all, build up traditions in our country, parliamentary traditions in our country, parliamentary conventions in our country, parliamentary procedures in our country. After we have done that, we can go forward asking for more privileges and more things of that kind.

Now, we have privileges here. For instance, point of order. I am not talking of this House. But are we always very careful in making use of the point of order privilege? Then there is the privilege of moving motions for adjournment. Are we always careful in moving motions for adjournment?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I think it is somewhat unfair, because I think he has never moved any adjournment motion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am saying that we have those privileges. We have the privilege for calling for a division. But are we always careful m exercising that right? First of all, we should learn to make use of those privileges carefully, cautiously and dutifully. Then we can try to get more privileges for ourselves. Again, I was going to submit that we have more than a hundred autonomous corporations.

I believe that while we are the mouthpieces of the public we should also remember that the administrator also has a difficult duty to perform. Moreover, what we hear from others is not always the last word on a subject There are always two sides to a question. There are always two points of view to a question. I would say that instead of making the administration of our country more difficult, more onerous and more full of obstacles, we should try to make the task of our administrators as smooth and as easy as possible.

When we go about our constituencies, we hear of all kinds of things about administration. If we are given this privilege of writing about them to the hon. Ministers, or to the Secretaries, or to the hon. Speaker or to the presiding officers, I do not know where our democracy will land itself and where our administration will land itself. Already, I think, on account of certain things the administrator is not feeling very happy

because he thinks that he is subject to more criticism than is necessary. I do not think that we should try to make his task more difficult by this kind of thing than it already is.

I would again submit very respectfully that we already have so many safety valves for our democracy, for ventilating our grievances, for bringing the wrong-doings of others to the notice of the hon. Ministers and others. We have already got so many things here. While those things have not been made adequate use of, there is no use in getting hold of more privileges in order to add to what we already have.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On a point of order, Sir.

When my hon friend says that the privileges which are already in existence and are in possession of this House are not being used judiciously or properly, he is really casting a reflection on the Chair that the Chair cannot control the debate properly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I never used the word judiciously I said 'adequately'. I used the word 'adequately'.

An Hon. Member: It reflects.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This refers as much to me as to others. We do not make use of those things adequately and, therefore, I say that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might be saying this much that hon. Members try that rule but the Speaker keeps them under control.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So, I was submitting very respectfully that we do not need this privilege in this age of our nascent parliamentary democracy. We do not need this privilege.

My hon. friend gave a list of so many objections which were raised and gave his reply to those objections. I congratulate him for giving those replies. But I think there is one objection—one fundamental objection—which cannot be overruled and it is that this privilege is liable more to be abused than it is used. Therefore, I think that we should not pass this Bill. But I would say all the same that if the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to bring forward a bill covering our privileges, immunities, amenities and also our duties, I will welcome it and, I think, I would support this.

श्री बजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिद्धात में श्री भरूचा के विधेयक के खिलाफ होते हुए भी मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता महोदय ने जिस तरह से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के विशेषाधिकारों के ऊपर कुछ लांछन लगाने की कोशिश की है वह उचित बात नही लगती ।

जो विशेषाधिकार अभी सदन के मेम्बरों को हासिल है उनका कहां पर दुरुपयोग हुआ है यह एक देखने की बात होगी और यदि दलील के लिए यह मान लें कि जिस विशेषाधिकार की बात अभी कही जा रही है वह दे भी दिया जाये तो उसके बाद भी यह मान लेना कि उसका दुरुपयोग होगा यह सही बात नही है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक सदन का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूं कि सदन के सदस्यों को कोई विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश नही करनी चाहिए और इसलिये नही करनी चाहिए कि हमारा देश जनतन्त्र है जिसमें हमने हर नागरिक को बराबरी का अधिकार दिया है । मैं तो यहां तक सोचता हूं कि यदि इस तरह का कानून बन जाय तो सम्भवत वह संविधान की धारा १४ का कहीं तोड़ने वाला न हो जाये, जिसमें दिया हुआ है :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

अब इस तरह का विशेषाधिकार लेकर जो सदन की कार्रवाई से सम्बन्ध नही रखता है और जिसको हम सदन की कार्रवाई बनाना चाहते है, मुझे स देह है कि इससे कही इस तरह की भावना न पैदा हो कि हम देश के नागरिक को जो मूलभूत अधिकार प्राप्त है उसका हरण करना चाहते हैं । तो जहां तक इसका प्रश्न उठता है कि इस तरह का कोई अधिकार माननीय सदस्यो को दिया जाना चाहिए या नही, सिद्धान्त रूप से मै उसके पक्ष में नही हू, लेकिन इतना मै मानता हू कि हमारा जब लिखित विधान है, तो लिखित विधान में वे व्यवस्थायें हमेशा लागू नही रह सकती जो अलिखित विधान मे लागू रहती है ।

माननीय विधि मंत्री ने जो कुछ भाषण पढ़ा, "पढ़ा" मै इसलिए कहता हू कि उन्होने अपनी तरफ से कुछ न कह कर ब्रिटेन के हाउस आफ कामन्स में जो एटार्नी-जनरल ने भाषण दिया था उसको ही यहा कोट करने की कृपा की है । मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हाउस आफ कामन्स में एटार्नी-जनरल जो कुछ कहते है इसलिये वहा लागू हो सकता है क्योकि वहा पर अलिखित विधान है । लिखित विधान में हमेशा वे बाते लागू हो सकती है या नही जो अलिखित विधान मे लागू होती है यह भी एक मसला है जिस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

तो जहा तक विधान की धारा १०५ का सवाल आता है उसमे खुद ही उपधारा ३ मे यह व्यवस्था की गयी है

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law. ."

तो विधान निर्माताओं का कुछ ऐसा विचार था कि भविष्य में चल कर विशेषाधिकारों को निश्चित किया जाना चाहिये कि विशेषाधिकार क्या है ।

एक बात मै जरूर महसूस करता हूं कि इस सदन के सदस्यों के क्या अधिकार है यह न केवल इस सदन के सदस्यों ही को मालूम होना चाहिए बल्कि देश की आम जनता को भी यह मालूम होना चाहिए । मै यह मानता हू कि इस पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होने के नाते हमको कोई विशेषाधिकार अपने लिए प्राप्त करने की कोशिश नही करनी चाहिए । और इसीलिए मै याद दिलाना चाहता हू पूर्व वक्ता महोदय को कि जिस वक्त कोई इस तरह का सवाल आता है तो हम तो स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखने की कोशिश करते है, लेकिन हमारे पूर्व वक्ता महोदय को यह लगता है कि हम स्थगन प्रस्ताव रख कर कोई विशेषाधिकार जो प्राप्त है उनका हनन करते है । माननीय पूर्व वक्ता को यह याद होगा कि जब इस सदन के पिछले सत्र मे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो के लिए हवाई जहाज की यात्रा की सुविधा प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया गया था तो सिर्फ सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि ने ही यह कहा था कि न केवल हवाई जहाज की सुविधा ही नही मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि मेम्बरो को जो फर्स्ट क्लास मे रेल मे चलने की सुविधा प्राप्त है उसके बदले भी उनको तीसरे दरजे की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए । मै पूछना चाहूगा कि क्या काग्रेस पार्टी के या किसी और पार्टी के किसी सदस्य ने इस तरह का सुझाव रखा । तो हमसे कहना कि आप विशेषाधिकारो द्वारा अपनी सुविधाये बढ़ाना चाहते है गलत है । तो इस तरह की दलील देकर इस बात को टालना मुनासिब नही है । मै यह मानता हूं कि इस सदन में इस तरह का कोई विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश माननीय सदस्यों को नही करनी चाहिए । लेकिन मै यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि सदस्यो के कर्तव्य क्या है और अधिकार क्या है इसकी सीमा निश्चित हो जानी चाहिए । जब तक ऐसी बात नहीं होती

तब तक कुछ खतरे पैदा होने की सम्भावना बनी रह सकती है। यह मैं मानता हूं कि देश में जनतन्त्र मजबूत तभी होगा जबकि देश में संसद् की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी, उसका सम्मान बढ़ेगा। और मैं यह भी मानता हू कि यह कार्य कानून से नही बल्कि परम्पराओं से हो सकता है। लेकिन ये परम्परायें किस तरह कायम हो। इसलिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम इस तरह से कार्य करें जिससे कि देश की जनता में कोई गलतफहमी न फैले। हम विशेषाधिकारो की बातें करके जनता की परेशानी नही बढाना चाहते। वह जान लेने से कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से जनतन्त्र पर कुठाराघात करने के लिए एक हजार बार गोली चलायी गयी, जनता मे जननन्त्र के प्रति अविश्वास पैदा होता है। तो ये सब चीजे हमें देखनी पडेंगी।

तो जहा तक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है यह तो मै चाहता हू कि वे निश्चित हो जाने चाहिये। पर यह मै नही कहूगा कि उसके लिए कोई कानून ही बन जाये। कोई कानून बना कर और उसके द्वारा विशषाधिकार प्राप्त करके हम कोई अपने को विशिष्ट नागरिक बनाने की परम्परा कायम नही करना चाहते। लेकिन इसको तो सीमा निश्चित हो जानी चाहिए कि पार्लियामेट के सदस्यो के कर्तव्य क्या है और उनके अधिकार क्या है। वरना देश मे हम जो समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था कायम कर रहे है और जो निर्माण कार्य कर रहे है और जो स्वतन्त्र या आटोनामस सस्थाये कायम कर रहे है उनमे जो गड़बड़ हो सकती है उसमे सदस्य कहा तक हस्तक्षेप कर सकते है यह चीज साफ नही होगी। हो सकता है कि यह अधिकारो और कर्तव्यो की सीमा निश्चित न होने से पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य इस दिशा मे अपना काम ठीक प्रकार से न कर सकें और देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठीक से चलाने में पार्लियामेट के सदस्य पूरे अधिकार से काम न कर सकें। पार्लियामेट एक सर्व सत्ता प्राप्त सस्था है। इसलिए पार्लियामेट के सदस्यो को इन मामलों की जाच पडताल का अधिकार होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह निश्चित नही होगा कि सदस्यों के क्या कर्तव्य है और क्या अधिकार है तो कठिनाई पैदा होगी।

तो जहा तक इस प्रश्न का सवाल उठता है मैं श्री भरूचा जी के साथ कानून बनाने में तो सहमत नही हू। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि सविधान की धारा १०५ में जो व्यवस्था की गयी है उससे मालूम होता है कि शायद सविधान के निर्माता आधुनिक मनु, अर्थात् डा० अम्बेडकर के दिमाग में यह बात थी कि आगे चल कर ससद् जरूर अपने सदस्यो के लिए कोई विशेषाधिकार का कानून बनायेगी या उनकी कोई सीमा निश्चित करेगी। तो मै समझता हू कि हमें उन अधिकारो को जरूर निश्चित करना चाहिए और इस हद तक मैं इस विचार का समर्थक हूं कि कोई कमेटी बनायी जाये जो इस चीज को निश्चित करे। उस कमेटी के लिए एक बिल भी लाया जा सकता है या उसको किसी और भी तरह बनाया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस तरह के अधिकारो और कर्तव्यो की सीमा निश्चित अवश्य होनी चाहिये और हमको यह नही मान लेना चाहिए कि उन अधिकारो का दुरुपयोग होगा। एक एक माननीय सदस्य को हिन्दुस्तान के आठ आठ लाख नागरिक चुन कर यहा भेजते है तो वह यह काम पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ करते हैं और सदस्यो से आशा करते हैं कि वे अपनी जिम्मदारी को पूरी तरह निभायेंगे। तो मैं यह नही मानता कि यदि सदस्यो को कोई विशेषाधिकार दिया गया तो वे उसका दुरुपयोग करेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हू कि कोई ऐसी कमेटी जरूर बनायी जाये जो इस बात की जाच पडताल करे कि क्या क्या विशेषाधिकार और कर्तव्य होने चाहिये। जहां तक कर्तव्यो का सवाल है मैं यह मानता हू कि कोई सदस्य जनता की सेवा करके अपने कर्तव्य

[श्री इजराज सिंह]

को पूरा करने पर ही यहां आ सकता है । अगर उसने अपना कर्तव्य पालन नहीं किया है तो जनता उसको यहां आने का अधिकार ही नहीं देगी । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विषय में कानून न बनाते हुए भी हमें सदस्यों के अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों की सीमा निर्धारित कर देनी चाहिए ताकि जनता को मालूम हो सके कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के क्या विशेषाधिकार हैं और क्या कर्तव्य हैं जिससे कि किसी के दिमाग में कोई गलतफहमी न रहे और देश में जनतन्त्र को मजबूत किया जाये सके और बढाया जा सके । देश मे जनतन्त्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि देश के जीवन पर पार्लियामेंट की छाप होनी चाहिए । तभी देश के नागरिको पर असर पड़ सकता है । मै चाहता हू कि देश का कोई नागरिक यह न सोचे कि पार्लियामेंट का महत्व कम है । जब हम ऐसा कर सकेंगे तभी हम अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा कर सकेंगे ।

इस विधेयक की आत्मा—उनके सिद्धातो से सहमत न होते हुए भी मै इतना चाहूगा कि किसी प्रकार इस बात की व्याख्या होनी चाहिए कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो के ये विशेषाधिकार है और ये कर्तव्य हैं ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, the intervention in this debate by my hon colleague the Law Minister has made my task very easy. He has very ably dealt with the matter and I hope Shri Naushir Bharucha might have been satisfied by now.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Far from it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is only a hope

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Therefore, I have not much to say. Before I proceed, I must pay my compliments to the Mover of this Bill, Shri Naushir Bharucha. I have great admiration for his versatility and vigilance. But, if I can say with all respect, more often than not, both these qualities are exercised or used in a wrong direction, or, at any rate, he tries to overdo it.

I have listened to his speech and also of the other Members who have contributed to this debate Theoretically the point involved is exceedingly complex and the proposals made in the Bill would, if accepted, be of far reaching significance. In stating my opposition to this Bill, however, my task is greatly facilitated by the Mover himself, who has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill that a proposal similar in content in the House of Commons was rejected by that House. Members have doubtless, read in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that in the House of Commons in the United Kingdom, a question arose recently whether a letter addressed by a Member of Parliament to a Minister containing some defamatory remarks about the London Electricity Board would be completely privileged, denying to the aggrieved person his remedy at law to bring a libel action against such Member In this particular case, the Member was threatened with a libel action and he claimed protection of the Chair The Chair felt that there was a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege of the House. The matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons which held in its report that the letter written to the Minister was a proceeding in Parliament and that the threat by the London Electricity Board to sue, constituted a breach of privilege of Parliament We are further informed that on 8th July, 1958, the House of Commons considered this report and rejected it by 218 votes to 213 thus exposing the Member in question to legal action on account of libel in a court of law.

Now, let us see what the Constitution of India has to say in regard to the powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members. Shri

Naushir Bharucha has himself quoted article 105 and I, therefore, do not need to repeat it. Clause (3) of the same article provides that—

> "In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the Members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

We have not taken steps yet to pass any law to determine the powers, etc. As the hon Law Minister explained, we have done it deliberately. In the absence of any such law, it follows that these shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as they stood at the time of the passing of the Constitution.

Now, it is somewhat odd that what the House of Commons has recently rejected should be attempted to be given legal sanction by this Parliament. I submit that any attempt to do so would go against not only the spirit but also the letter of article 105 of our Constitution.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Why? How?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We cannot also proceed piecemeal in this fashion and certainly not in respect of a matter which has been rejected by a Parliament the privileges of which we have adopted as our model.

Shri Mahanty: May I ask him a question—if only he yields. Now, that he is relying on the traditions of the United Kingdom Parliament, may I know from him, in all humility? In the United Kingdom, the Speaker was being tied to the Chair with a rope. Is he going to advise the same thing to be followed here also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we have not adopted here.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not that.

There is no other model before us except that, and so far we have been following that. It is so obvious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether the hon. Member proposes to bring such a Bill in future!

Shri Mahanty: Since he is relying on U.K. precedents, I mentioned it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall see when it comes.

The Bill apparently aims at removing a threat of criminal or civil action against a Member in the *bona fide* discharge of his duties Broadly, these are covered by article 105 of the Constitution. But this Bill goes further and would include in *bona fide* discharge of duties, such matters as letters addressed by a Member of Parliament to the Presiding Officer or the Secretary of either House of Parliament or a Minister on a public matter in the course of discharge of his duties as such Member. It would include communication of such letter by a Minister to any person or body of persons or an institution in course of discharge of his duties as a Minister and any reply addressed by the Minister to such letter.

Now, Sir, the general question of legislation apart, and even for the moment setting aside article 105 of our Constitution, let us look at the proposals of the Bill on merits. It appears to seek to invest Members with a privilege which may not always be used in the public interest and which is, indeed, liable to be abused through making use of documents or information of a questionable character, through good intentions or through malice. It may even be

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

derogatory to the dignity of Parliament if the privilege is used with questionable motives

An Hon. Member: Why attribute motives?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is certainly liable to promote irresponsible action at least It would, moreover, place many other parties at a disadvantage in relation to Members in spheres outside the ambit of their parliamentary duties

Already, there is a feeling that Members enjoy privileges which can react adversely on citizens without redress The hon Mover must be aware of the criticism by the ordinary citizens of this country and also by the press that we are already enjoying powers, privileges and immunities which, in their opinion, are too much I do not think they are absolutely justified

I had some discussions with certain friends who hold such view and they cited certain examples They said that you people, meaning the Members of Parliament sometimes put questions sometimes make remarks in the House against certain individuals outside which are absolutely of a defamatory character, and particularly when those persons are not present in the House They say there is a tendency growing among the Members of Parliament—that is the criticism—that sometimes at least we become unchivalrous because knowing that the person is not present to hit back we say things against those people It is human nature to do so when we know that we are protected within the four walls of this Parliament Perhaps each one of us would think a hundred times before uttering those words outside the House Therefore, we have to take into consideration that thing also I do not agree with those people

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again, the same objection might be taken that the Chair has been slow in checking this Our rules provide sufficient security

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: They may not voice their criticism publicly because you may haul them up here for breach of privilege, but in the private circles where things are not reported, they do not spare the Chair also Let us be very frank That is true. They may not dare to say this publicly because of fear

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister of the same idea?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not say, I am just telling you the criticism which is made against us also. They include us, they do not except us When they speak, they speak of the House generally

I do not agree with those people who think that the rights enjoyed by Members of Parliament should be absolutely the same as the rights enjoyed by the citizens In the very nature of our work we must possess certain powers, privileges and immunities which we are having but to try to add to what we have, I must submit in all humility, will be neither desirable nor proper in the present circumstances

Article 105 of the Constitution provides for adequate protection to Members in the discharge of their duties During the last nine years, there has not been a single case where any Member has been placed in jeopardy on account of the discharge of his duties a a Member Before we decide to enlarge upon our present privileges, we must not forget that the privileges should necessarily be privileges of Parliament and not as Members of Parliament. Their purpose should be to protect our great democratic and sovereign institution.

With your permission, Sir, before I finish, I would like to read some extracts from an article which appear-

ed in the *London Times*, which is relevant, after the matter was disposed of in Parliament.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is also hostile.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Anybody who disagrees with you is hostile. That is a very convenient argument.

The article says:

> "The historical and continuing justification for parliamentary privilege is to enable Members to speak (I hope hon Members will mark these words) an honest mind without fear of molestation and so vindicate the rights and freedom of the people they represent For this they need the protection privilege affords, but if the protection is extended too far, there is a danger that corporations and private citizens might suffer damage from an arrangement which is supposed to be to their advantage And there is reason to suspect that danger might creep in if the report of the Committee of Privileges were accepted.
>
> Privileges are privileges of Parliament and not of Members of Parliament Their purpose is to protect the institution as an efficient forum for public purposes, not to create a class of citizens with a roving commission above the law. It is well to keep them that way. Privilege should be vested as attaching to the transaction of business in Parliament, not primarily to be exercised, however legitimately, by Members of Parliament in their functions as Members."

I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Mover to withdraw his Bill, but if he does not, I would appeal to the House to reject it outright.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I propose to reply only to the Law Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

The Law Minister advances the argument that the present tendency is to leave the law relating to privileges uncodified He says it is better to leave it uncodified so that, in the confusion and vagueness that prevails, the hon. Members might enjoy a larger measure of privilege than they would if they try to define it, in which case they might find themselves up against the Constitution, and that a precise definition of such privileges may be against the interests of the Members themselves. The answer to that is very clear. Does this Government, when faced with a legal issue, wish to bury its head in the sand like an ostrich, or does it want to face issues squarely? If not today, a day may come when a Mathai or anybody may haul up not only a Member of Parliament writing to the Minister but the Minister himself Let it be understood that the Ministers are not above the law, and if the M P is liable, the Minister is equally liable Therefore, the first point is that to say that the law should be left uncodified, and that that is the best, is even to betray the hope raised under Article 105 of the Constitution which contemplates that at a future date a law relating to privileges will be legislated upon or codified.

The second point is: why should we follow the House of Commons in all matters so very closely? Of course, the House of Commons has experience of democracy for 700 years. But in England there is no written constitution and we did not follow England in that respect and say: let us not have a written constitution as well, otherwise our privileges might be curtailed No, we took courage, we departed from that practice and we had a written Constitution If we can have the whole of a written constitution running into hundreds of articles, I fail to see why we should shirk when it comes to defining properly what our privileges are

The third point is that if we try to codify the law on the subject this is what the Law Minister said, the position will be that we will be up

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

against the Constitution. If that is the position, let us not remain under an illusion. If even our present privileges conflict with the Constitution, the law courts have a right to pull us up. That is very clear. This is a legal proposition which nobody can dispute. Therefore, it is much better, if we are going to face difficulty, to face it squarely and legislate on it and finish with it.

He also quoted at considerable length the Attorney-General's argument in the course of the debate in the House of Commons. May I point out that in the past, we, have differed very considerably from the practices in the House of Commons? I do not see what is there in the argument of the Attorney-General which conflicts with the provisions of the Bill. All that the Attorney-General pointed out was let the House of Commons not be under an impression that if they passed that resolution that night, they were enacting anything as a law But that is an obvious proposition. Nobody disputes it. By passing a resolution accepting the Privileges Committee's report, the House of Commons cannot compel the court to act according to that resolution. That is the sum and substance of it. The writs can be issued still. All that he pleaded was that if the House of Commons wanted to change the law and extend its privilege, it will have to legislate. A mere resolution accepting the committee's report will have no effect. I, therefore, fail to see any objection. Perhaps, the hon. Minister was not here when I advanced my arguments, and that is the reason probably why he has not caught the point I had in mind.

Coming to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.....

An Hon Member: Why should you come to him? He would go to you.

Shri Naushir Bharucha:..... I would like to return the generous compliment which he paid to me, and I also say that he has got energy and enthusiasm which often he misdirects at different people and at different pieces of legislation. What I was trying to impress upon him was this.

His main argument is that this is a privilege, which, if extended, is more liable to abuse than the existing privilege. I fail to see why when a man speaks in Parliament.....

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): He is a prudent man.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He is a prudent man, and the moment he takes his pen in his hand, he becomes so very unwise and malicious that he will write something against which the ordinary citizen has to be protected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one difficulty; if the hon. Member would excuse me. I might say this. Really, every Member of Parliament here is a very prudent man, as the hon. Member himself has said, and he remains discreet when he speaks here but there is a check also exercised which is laid down under the rules. It is laid down under rule 352 that no Member shall utter 'reasonable, seditious or defamatory, words', and it is for the Chair to see that this rule is enforced. If a Member takes it upon himself to utter such words, the Chair exercises its discretion and at once puts a stop to it. So, there is a wholesome check on the speech of the Member Whatever he might say, it is not absolute freedom, as perhaps the words that were uttered by the Law Minister might give an impression of. There is a restriction, and there is check, and the Chair is there to exercise that, to see that these limits are not transgressed. Though the Member going beyond the limits cannot be run down in a court of law, yet there is a restraint exercised by the Chair. That check is there.

But if the Member were to write from his house a letter, what is the check or restraint?

Shri Jadhav: His conscience is there.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I can say this apart from conscience. The argument is very clear, that the Chair undoubtedly exercises a check and limits our so-called absolute privilege, but when a Member writes to a Minister, am I to take it that the Minister is so very unwise that he will not exercise a salutary check and write back to the M P. and say that 'No, I do not agree with this.'? Why should we presume.....

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Whatever mischief was to be done has been done by his writing to the Minister.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The mischief done in the House is greater. When I speak here, there are five hundred odd Members listening, apart from the visitors in the galleries, even if the remarks are expunged But when I write, it is only the Minister who gets it, and he exercises that same salutary check by writing back to me

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is only the Minister that gets it, then there is no defamation at all Only when it is published, it will become actionable If it is between a Member and the Minister only, it would not expose itself to any action in the court of law It is only when it is published—the hon. Member knows it much better than I do—that it becomes actionable.

My object was this, that there is a distinction here. Here is some check exercised by the Chair and by the rules that are there. The Members know those rules; they themselves exercise a restraint on themselves, but when this House is not there, and this is a correspondence that is to be carried on by the hon. Member with the Minister, and he is going to write it, then these rules do not apply to him; he would not be bound down by those rules; those rules obtain only here inside the House, and the Chair has to see that they are really observed, but there will be no check when a letter is written. That was what I wanted to point out

Shri Naushir Bharucha: With regard to the question of publication, it is an erroneous impression, if I may submit with great humility In the Penal Code, the word 'publication' has got a technical meaning. If I write to you or to a Minister saying that officer X is corrupt, and only the Minister gets it and reads it, it is a publication, in the eyes of the law, to the Minister, and, therefore, it renders me criminally liable.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: But then, there are those exceptions.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There may be exceptions, but then . ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: ....when it is written to the Minister who has authority to deal with it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: So far as those exceptions are concerned, I have got to go to a court of law and defend myself, and be put to the expense of defence and the worry of the defence. That is exactly the point that I am making

If we do not confer this immunity upon Members whom often the Chair invites to write to the Minister, then corruption cannot be controlled at all; corruption cannot be brought to the notice of the Ministers. That is the biggest issue we have got to face.

What is the use of talking of the right of a few people who cannot go to a court of law? Half a dozen people may not get justice; assuming that, is that much more important or the fact that corruption should be eliminated from the administration? The letter is undoubtedly more important. If today I cannot write openly and

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

frankly to the Minister that so-and-so is corrupt, how will the Ministers come to know of it? Is the Minister omniscient? It will be tantamount to the fact that we shall have to connive at corruption and keep quiet for fear of being prosecuted.

If I write today, as I said in my speech, that Mr Mathai has accepted illegal gratification, with a view to helping the Minister in an enquiry, still, I am open to prosecution Though the Minister passes on to someone else that letter for enquiry, he is open to prosecution as well It may be that in fact, the Minister may not be actually hauled up in a court of law, but that is a different matter

There is just one more word which I would like to say with regard to the comments of *The Times* The feud between Members of Parliament—with regard to the privilege of Members of Parliament—and the Press is a historical one Ever since nearly two hundred years ago when the agitation was started, the press has always taken up that attitude, and in the present circumstances, the remarks of *The Times* are peculiarly inept It says 'privileges of the Parliament, and not of the Members' But article 105 definitely says, of the members of the Parliament and of the committees

Shri Jadhav: Which shall be defined

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Therefore, I say that those remarks do not apply

It is up to this House to reject this Bill if it likes, but I thought that here was a very important question of privilege involved, and I thought that it would be better that this House should concentrate its attention and in its wisdom to take whatever line of action it wants to take I can only say that it will be a sad day when Members of Parliament are deterred from freely making complaints of corruption to the Ministers. One hon. Member asked, 'If this privilege is granted, what will become of democracy? I ask, 'What will become of democracy, if it is not granted?' Democracy will be corrupt to the core. Your administration will be corrupt to the core No Member of Parliament will dare to point out to the Minister any corruption for fear of prosecution saying here is corruption right under his nose. If you think that the purity of administration is something less than the rights of half a dozen Members to go to a court of law, you are welcome to reject it Otherwise, I think this is a Bill on which Government must bestow their attention, and even if they want to reject it, they must see to it that they bring forward some other legislation to safeguard the position of the Members of Parliament, so that they can discharge thoir duties fearlessly and freely

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill to define powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members in certain respects be taken into consideration"

The motion was negatived

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17 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of sections 56 and 123*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up the next Bill—Shri Ram Krishan is absent Shri Radha Raman

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk) I beg to move.

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration".

The Bill which I have placed before this House is quite an innocent and harmless Bill. As will be noticed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I have made it clear that it is meant to amend sections 56 and 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to continue next time?

Shri Radha Raman: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11-00 hours on Monday.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 23, 1959/Phalguna 4, 1880 (Saka).

[*Friday, February 20, 1959/Phalguna 1, 1880 (Saka)*]

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	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	2174–75

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 163/R-Amdt. XXX dated the 7th February, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1163 dated the 13th December, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951.

(3) A copy of the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board Order, 1959 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 118 dated the 31st January, 1959, under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957.

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(*i*) G. S. R. No. 183 dated the 14th February, 1959.

(*ii*) G. S. R. No. 184 dated the 14th February, 1959.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES PRESENTED 2175–76

Eighth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 2176–77

Shri B.K. Gaikwad called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the alleged harassment of a marriage party of Scheduled Castes in a village in Tehri (U. P.) on the 14th January, 1959.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.

MOTION *RE* : DETERIORATION IN THE STANDARD OF GAMES AND SPORTS 2178—2239

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao moved the following motion :—

"That this House expresses its concern at the deterioration in the standard of games and sports in the country especially of cricket and urges upon the Government to take suitable measures to improve the quality of Indian athletics."

Shri M. C. Jain moved an amendment thereto. After some discussion the amendment and the motion were, by leave, withdrawn.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS, INTRODUCED . . . 2239—41

(1) The Indian Firearms Bill, 1959 by Shri U. C. Patnaik.

(2) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Omission of Section 7) by Shri Jagdish Awasthi.

(3) The Minimum Price of Jute Bill, 1959 by Shri Jhulan Sinha.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL NEGATIVED . 2241—2304

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Parliamentary Privilege Bill, 1958 by Shri Naushir Bharucha moved on 12-12-58 was resumed. Shri Naushir Bharucha replied to the debate. The motion for consideration was negatived and the discussion was concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2304—06

Shri Radha Raman moved that the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Sections 56 and 123) be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1959/PHALGUNA 4, 1880 (*SAKA*)

Further consideration of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha and passing of the Bill.

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PRINTED AT THE PARLIAMENTARY WING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PR
'NEW DELHI, AND PUBLISHED BY THE LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT UNDER RULES 379
382 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SA
(FIFTH EDITION).